

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. Belmont | ✓ |
| Mr. DeLoach | ✓ |
| Mr. McGuire | |
| Mr. Mohr | |
| Mr. Parsons | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tamm | |
| Mr. Trotter | |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | |
| Mr. Holloman | |
| Miss Gandy | |

April 1, 1959

MR. TOLSON:

The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) has issued a subpoena to Harry Bridges for an appearance April 21, 1959, in Washington, D. C.

Dick Arens, Chief Counsel, HCUA, advised March 31, 1959, that he had considerable information regarding Bridges but thought that perhaps there may be a number of questions in which the FBI might specifically desire that Bridges answer. Arens indicated that he doubted that Bridges would give firm answers to any question but that he would be glad to take any questions that the FBI desires and pose them to Bridges during the hearings.

I told Arens that we would check into this matter and let him know. It is suggested this memorandum be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate consideration.

Respectfully,

C. D. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Belmont

CDD:ejp
(3)

EX-101
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/82 BY SP6 DAB/2PR

10/3/88 SP8 BDB/Bury
REC-75 # 267,437

61-7582-4113

12 APR 6 1959

68 APR 10 1959

one auto encl
4-7-59

There are no specific questions which it is felt are desirable to be furnished to HCUA to be posed to Bridges
4/2/59 JHB

I advised Don Appel
4/3/59 H. Belmont

UNRECORDED COPIED IN 39-20

Name

May be identical
with

Residence

Business
Address

b6
b7C

~~John Abt~~

~~John Jacob Abt~~

~~Apt. 10D~~

~~444 Central Park West
New York, New York~~

Attorney for firm
of Freeman and
Unger
320 Broadway
New York, New York

Graduate student
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

~~Harry Bridges~~ ~~Harry Renton~~
~~Bridges~~

~~1437 Willard Street
San Francisco
California~~

President,
International
Longshoremen's and
Warehousemen's
Union (ILWU)
150 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco
California

~~Frank Coe~~

~~Virginus Frank~~
~~Coe~~

~~441 West 21st Street
New York, New York~~

Two Continental
Commodity Corp.
246 - 5th Avenue
New York, New York
(presently in China
date of return
unknown)

~~Walter Irving~~
~~Crohan~~

~~Walter Irving~~
~~Crohan~~

~~As of 3-58
209 Hillcrest Ave.
Leonia, New Jersey~~

As of 2-58
Consultant Engineer
110 Wall Street
New York, New York

~~Dorothy Ray~~
~~Freedman~~

~~Dorothy Jessie~~
~~Friedman~~

~~491 Lloyd Avenue
Providence,
Rhode Island~~

Housewife

b6
b7C

61-7282-4114

| Name | May be identical with | Residence | Business Address | b6 b7C |
|------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
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Maurice
Halperin

Maurice Hyman
Halperin

Mexico (presently
in Russia, date
of return unknown)

BORN OCT 3, 1906 BOSTON MASS

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Miriam D.
Haupt

Miriam Diehl
Haupt

60 Pleasant Road
Lake Peekskill
New York (presently
residing in summer
home located in
San Miguel
de Allende,
Guanaajuato
Mexico, date of
return approximately
4-59)

*BORN OCT 15
1900, LUNGBERG
AUSTRIA*

b6
b7C

Theodore
Gilbert
Haupt

Theodore
Gilbert
Haupt

60 Pleasant Road
Lake Peekskill
New York (presently
residing in summer
home located in
San Miguel
de Allende,
Guanaajuato
Mexico, date of
return approximately
4-59)

*BORN Oct 11, 1902
ST PAUL, MINN.*

| Name | May be identical with | Residence | Business Address | b6 b7C |
|---------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------|
| James Jackson | James Edward Jackson | 1013 Lincoln Place Brooklyn, New York | 23 West 26th Street New York, New York (presently in Russia, date of return unknown) | |

* See end of list

George Charles Kiskaddon

George Charles Kiskaddon

2949 Divisadero St.
San Francisco
California

Marine Chartering
Company, Inc.
310 Sansome St.
San Francisco
California

BORN MAY 25, 1921, CAULING GREEN

Bocho Mircheff

Bocho Mircheff

17375 Orleans Street
Detroit 3, Michigan

People's Will
Cooperative
Publishing Company
5856 Chene
Detroit, Michigan

BORN 1898 - BULGARIA

Fred Paul Muller

Fred Paul Muller

22 Hudson Place
Hoboken, New Jersey

Unemployed

Casimir Thaddeus Nowacki

Casimir Thaddeus Nowacki

Appt. 3A
Lowenthal Apartment
952 Aldous Street
Bronx, New York

Alven S. Condict
Building Management,
Room 201,
17 East 42nd Street,
New York, New York

BORN MAY 10, 1904, KENOSHA, WIS.

William Lorenzo Patterson

William Lorenzo Patterson

1268 President St.
Brooklyn, New York

General Manager of
"The Worker"
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

BORN AUG. 21, 1891, SAN FRANCISCO

| Name | May be identical with | Residence | Business Address |
|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| Victor Perlo Victor Perlo <i>BORN MAR. 12, 1912, Hungary</i> | | Park Trail, Groton - On-The-Hudson, New York | Economic Consultant Room 1224 342 Madison Avenue New York, New York |
| Martin Popper Martin Popper <i>BORN FEB. 7, 1909, N.Y.N.Y.</i> | | 322 Central Park West, New York, New York | Attorney in firm of Wolf, Popper, Ross, Wolf, and Jones 635 Madison Avenue New York, New York |
| John Roman John Roman <i>BORN MAR. 24, 1908 SLAK BALKSA, Roumania, Hungary</i> | | 7608 Woodside Avenue Queens, New York, New York | - - - |
| Harry Rubin Harry Rubin <i>BORN OCT. 15, 1905, RUSSIA</i> | | As of 12-58 245 West 107th Street New York, New York | - - - |
| Nathan Samaroff Nathan Samaroff <i>BORN NOV. 2, 1898, RUSSIA</i> | | 6777 Jasper Street Alta Loma California Temporarily residing as of 2-59 2665 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York (tentatively scheduled to depart from Port New York 2-28-59 for Poland for a visit of one year or longer) | - - - |
| Marcel Scherer Marcel E. Scherer <i>BORN AUG. 9, 1898, Roumania</i> | | 500 E. Grand Street New York, New York | Atkins Wood Products Corporation 103 - 12, 101 Street Ozone Park, Queens, New York |

| Name | May be identical with | Residence | Business Address |
|---|--|---|---|
| Alex Trachtenberg | Alexander Leo Trachtenberg <i>BORN NOV 23, 1884 - RUSSIA</i> | 114 West 16th Street New York, New York | International Publishers Inc. 381 4th Avenue New York, New York (presently traveling abroad, date of return unknown) |
| Helen Maxine Levi Simon Travis | Helen Levi Travis <i>MRS ROBERT CARROLL TRAVIS</i> | 1705 Webster Road Flint, Michigan | Housewife |
| Robert Carroll Travis | Robert Carroll Travis | 1705 Webster Road Flint, Michigan | Self-employed out of residence |
| Dalton Trumbo | Dalton Trumbo <i>BORN FEB 7, 1906 LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO BORN DEC 9, 1905 MONTROSE, COLORADO</i> | 6231 Annan Trail Los Angeles California | Writer out of residence |
| Louis Weinstock | Louis Weinstock <i>BORN 1904, HUNGARY</i> | Apt. 7F 24 Metropolitan Oval, New York, New York | Self-employed painter from residence |

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b7c

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|-------------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Holloman | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

March 3, 1959

MR. TOLSON:

RE: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA)
HEARINGS REGARDING PASSPORT PROCEDURES

Dick Arens, Chief Council, HCUA, has advised that hearings on passport procedures will be initiated March 24, 1959. Harry Bridges, for whom a subpoena is currently outstanding, will be the first witness. Arens has specifically picked 25 individuals whom in his opinion represent the worse cases among leading communists. He does not expect to obtain much information as a result of the hearings but will emphasize these hearings to reflect that legislation is badly needed to curb the travel activities of such individuals.

Arens furnished a list of the witnesses who are to be called. He indicated he would appreciate very much having a check made of FBI files in order to ascertain the most logical place where a subpoena could be served on the attached list of individuals. He was told we would consider his request.

ACTION:

It is suggested this memorandum be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for information and appropriate action.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:ejp
(4)

ENCLOSURE

MEMO TO BELMONT
3-6-59
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/82 BY SP-12

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4114

APR 6 1959

SUBV CONTROL

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMO

ABT, JOHN, May 1, 1904, Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED]
COE, FRANK, May 1, 1904, Chicago

CRONAN, WALTER IRVING, May 30, 1910, Halifax, N. S.

FREEDMAN, DOROTHY RAY, August 2, 1910, Dublin, Ireland

[REDACTED]
HALPERIN, MAURICE (Mexico), March 3, 1906, Boston, Mass.

[REDACTED]
HAUPT, MIRIAM D., October 15, 1900, Lunberg, Austria

HAUPT, THEODORE GILBERT, October 11, 1902, St. Paul Minn.

JACKSON, JAMES - CP *pure*

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
KISKADDON, GEORGE CHARLES, May 25, 1921, Bowling Green, Ky.

MIRCHEFF, BOCHO, 1898 Bulgaria

MULLER, FRED PAUL, Sept. 9m 1912, Hamburg, Germany

NOWACKI, CASIMIR THADDEUS, May 10, 1904, Kenosha, Wisc.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM LORENZO, August 21, 1891, San Francisco

PERLO, VICTOR, May 16, 1912, New York City

POPPER, MARTIN, Feb. 7, 1909, New York City

ROMAN, JOHN, March 24, 1908, Olak Balksa, Roumania, Hungary

RUBIN, HARRY, October 15, 1905, Russia

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4114

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMO

SAMAROFF, NATHAN, November 2, 1898, Russia

SCHERER, MARCEL, August 9, 1899, Ru mania


TRACHTENBERG, ALEX, Nov. 23, 1884, Russia

TRAVIS, HELEN MAXINE LEVI SIMON (wife of Robert)

TRAVIS, ROBERT CARROLL, Feb. 7, 1906, Lucas County, Ohio

TRUMBO, DALTON, Montrose, Colorado, Dec. 9, 1905

WEINSTOCK, LOUIS, 1904, Hungary

Bridges, HARRY } to appear approximately March 24th.


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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 18, 1959

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
PROPOSED HEARINGS REGARDING PASSPORT
PROCEDURES BEGINNING 3-24-59

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Nease | _____ |
| Parsons | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Tamm | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holloman | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated 3/3/59 in captioned matter reflects that House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) plans to commence hearings on passport procedures on 3/24/59. Dick Arens, chief counsel, HCUA, furnished list of names of 32 individuals who will be subpoenaed as representative of the worst cases among leading communists in this country. Arens indicated he would appreciate a check of our files to determine logical place where subpoenas could be served on individuals included in his list.

It is noted that two of the individuals listed, namely, Marcel Scherer and Victor Perlo, have not received passports according to Bufiles. In this connection, Marcel Scherer applied for a passport 8/11/58 and State has submitted a series of questions for Scherer to answer under oath. As of 2/18/59, Scherer's passport had not been issued. Regarding Perlo, this individual applied for passport 7/7/58 and when he received a series of questions propounded by State, refused to execute same under oath and by letter dated 12/2/58, requested State to return his application and fee.

ACTION:

(1) In accordance with Arens' request, there is attached a list containing the current residence and business address where known of those 32 individuals whose names were furnished by him.

(2) Regarding that information set forth above concerning Marcel Scherer and Victor Perlo, it is recommended it be orally furnished to HCUA through appropriate liaison channels.

(3) This memorandum should be forwarded to Mr. DeLoach in order that the necessary action may be taken regarding furnishing this information to HCUA.

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Jackson
- 1 - Mr. Thornton

WCT:med:dlh

(6)

13 APR 6 1959

4 ENCLOSURE

57 APR 15 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/82 BY SP6
5-621

61-7582-4114
EX-124
REC-24
1722
20+11
3/24/59
5

March 15, 1959

Editor, Post-Gazette
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

H.C.U.A.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

We noted with interest the ad in the March 10, 1959 issue of the Post-Gazette sponsored by the Independent Voters League entitled "Why is the Un-American Committee Coming to Pittsburgh." Any high school senior could tell them that the Committee was formed to ferret out the subversive and Un-American elements that endanger the internal security of this nation. The Committee was further established as a Standing Committee of the House in January of 1945.

The League in their ad further appeals to the unemployed steel worker. Is it a coincidence that the Independent Voters League concerns itself with the plight of the unemployed steel worker, or is it their hope to revive the near forgotten philosophy of the International Workers of the World, to appeal to those in distress. Hunger does not breed reform, rather it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible. You can be assured that these unemployed people do not welcome or appreciate the unsolicited pity of the Voters League. They fully realize that Communist slave labor in the Russian steel mills has contributed to their present economic plight. They further realize that when liberty destroys order, the hunger for order will insure liberty.

The League has expressed grave concern on all issues except those American. They censure the House Un-American Activities Committee for taking a second look at a few foreign born Americans because their conduct has created an atmosphere of doubt. In contrast they accept with remarkable Christian fortitude and resignation the anguish and suffering of those American mothers that gave their sons to defend the liberties that the League now enjoys. The League might actively concern itself with the release of the many hundreds of brave American boys who are now deteriorating in Chinese Red prison camps. America is not a cloak to put on or take off according to the season. He who rejects America is rejected by her. America wants no involuntary citizens that must be sold on our ideals. It is common knowledge that visas are available to the Soviet Union. Why don't they use them if they are of the opinion that theirs is a life of persecution here.

The League also took the usual trap at Joe McCarthy in stating that the Supreme court since 1954 delivered body blows to McCarthyism. Was the blow delivered at McCarthy or the good citizens of this country, for the Court ordered the release of fellow travelers, dupes, and the pinkos that were convicted under the Sedition Laws of the various states including Pennsylvania. Time will vindicate the name of McCarthy, for he was truly the WATCHMAN of the CITED, 10 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

John J. McNulty, Chairman
Americanism Committee
Parson-Marnatti Post #95
American Legion
Brockway, Pennsylvania

66 APR 15 1959

DATE 3/4/82 BY SP6 BJS

CRIME REC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 4/8/59

FROM : SAC, ^{ISO} SAN DIEGO (62-848)SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA)
PROPOSED HEARINGS,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,
MAY, 1959Re Bureau airtel to San Diego, Los Angeles
and San Francisco, 3/13/59.

A check of current Security Index and Communist Index subjects of the San Diego Office against current San Diego City, San Diego County and Imperial County school teacher directories fails to reflect the identities of any subjects who may be subpoenaed from the San Diego Division in this matter.

A check of past Security Index and Communist Index cards reflects [redacted] Bufile 61-10716, was formerly on the Security Index of the San Diego Office. She is currently included on the Communist Index, however on 4/6/59, [redacted] San Diego City Schools System, advised [redacted] retired on 6/14/57. [redacted] according to San Diego City Schools records, is unemployed as of this date.

Inasmuch as [redacted] is not currently employed as a teacher in the State of California, a separate blind memorandum containing the public source of information on this individual will not be prepared or submitted.

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It does not appear that any security subjects in the San Diego Division will be subpoenaed by the HCUA in connection with the hearings scheduled for May, 1959, at Los Angeles, California.

RUC.

- 2 - Director, FBI (AM)
1 - San Diego

REC- 75

23 APR 10 1959

RSB:jmb
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/82 BY 60618

SUBV. CONTROL
Pamela (info)
Jeffrey (info)

57 APR 13 1959

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-334227)

4/8/59

SAC, HOUSTON (100-7203)

CHARLES JOSEPH ANDERSON
SM - C
(OO: Houston)

Re: Houston letter to Bureau, 1/20/59, captioned
"House Committee on Un-American Activities,
Information Concerning, Subversive Control,"
(Bureau file 61-7582).

Referenced letter reported that subject's name appears on a list of names of individuals being considered as possible witnesses by HCUA in the event committee hearings are held in Texas in 1959. It is noted subject was interviewed on 12/29/58, at which time he was cooperative, and subject's name was deleted from the Communist Index. This investigation was brought up to date by the report of SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE dated 1/16/59.

In the event it is later determined that HCUA plans to issue a subpoena to subject, recommendations will be submitted regarding the desirability of interviewing subject again.

C.

3 - Bureau (RM)
① - 61-7582 - HCUA, Information Concerning)
1 - Houston

ED:man
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/82 BY SP6 bja

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
136 APR 18 1959

APR 15 1959

4/7/59

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-424153)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-32125)
RE : COMINFIL OF THE DIE AND TOOL
MAKERS LODGE #113, INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, AFL-CIO
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/82 BY SP6 BJA/gpt

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES

Re Chicago airtel 3/16/59 in the matter entitled
"COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS-C" (a copy of which was designated
for the Bureau's file in captioned matter) wherein info was
set forth re the hearings scheduled to be held during April,
1959, at Chicago by the HCUA with respect to the Cominfil of
the UPWA and likewise the Cominfil of captioned labor organi-
zation. Re also WFO airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau in matter
entitled "HCUA - CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)"
in which [redacted] and

[redacted] were identified as the 4 "unfriendly" IAM
witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena for the 4/29,30;5/1/59
public hearings.

With respect to disagreements and difficulties in
captioned labor organization, it should be noted that two of
the instigators of the trouble in this local were [redacted]
[redacted] one time member of the Revolutionary Workers League,
and [redacted] former Chicago organizer of the Independent
Socialist League, neither of whom was subpoenaed and neither of

- ⑤ - Bureau (AM RM)
1 - 100-35658 (UPWA)
1 - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)
1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)
GCT:mec/nca
(8)

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
150 APR 13 1959

67 APR 14 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-62526-140

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-28-2014
E21M98K34

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ALL FIELD OFFICES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 3/9/82

Date:

4/1/59

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA)
INFORMATION CONCERNING
CINAL

CLASS: SECRET Sp6
REASON: II, 1-8.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/82

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast Representative, HCUA, Los Angeles, today advised the HCUA will conduct hearings concerning teachers in the state of California in Los Angeles beginning [redacted]. He stated the committee will resume hearings on [redacted] at which time they will investigate the Western Division Southern California District CP. He advised [redacted]

[redacted] respectively) will serve as his principal friendly witness. Mr. WHEELER noted he is presently in the process of preparing these two hearings.

He also advised that the committee has approved the release of a report based upon HCUA hearings, Los Angeles, which is entitled "Report on the Southern California District of the CP, Structure, Objectives, Leadership" dated 3/1/59. The report will be released in the local press on 4/3/59. He stated press conferences have been held, and the report is currently in the hands of certain prominent Los Angeles newspaper political editors, all of whom have evidenced great interest.

- ③ - Bureau (AIR MAIL) (REGISTERED)
1 - San Francisco (INFO) (REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles (62-1664) (100-43372 - CINAL)

WNP:DRU
(6)

REC-69

61-75822-4117
2 APR 3 1959**AIRTEL**

52 APR 14 1959

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

CONFIDENTIAL

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b7D

~~(U) CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 62-1664

Review of the HCUA report indicates that [redacted] is the only Los Angeles informant identified by name as among leadership of SCDCP, *who had no objections to being identified.*

A copy of the HCUA report will be furnished the Bureau upon receipt at Los Angeles. For the origin and background of the HCUA report, refer to myairtel dated 3/25/58 and mylets dated 7/25/58 and 8/29/58 in the case entitled "CP; USA, Southern California District, IS - C," Bufile 100-3-25.

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Vienna, La.
March 31, 1959

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a carbon copy of a letter I am sending to my senator, Sen. Russell B. Long.

Along with other simple people scattered all over America who love their country and fear that she may be totally destroyed from within, I am deeply concerned about the concerted efforts of certain radical elements to hamstring you and your sublime office; for God help America if we ever lose you!

As a member of the La. State Poetry Society, I am shocked to the very heart by the present trend in editorial ^(AND OTHER) policies of some of the poetry and verse publications. Among these journals are periodicals promoting ~~in their editorials~~ (either directly or indirectly) such policies as one-worldism, universal brotherhood (something that involves a cowardly peace whether they know it or not) and most dangerous of all, the cessation of neucular tests.

I am interested in learning whether or not these publications have gone leftist, are subversive or are just sappy, duped sentiment-alists. As I have been told that your office doesn't give out such information, can you kindly tell me where to go to learn the truth?

With kindest regards and deep appreciation

I am
Sincerely yours

[Redacted signature box]

[Redacted address box]

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REC-28 61-7582-4118
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/62 BY [Redacted]
APR 15 1959

mem
ack 4/2/59
1-
[Handwritten initials and notes]

Vienna, La.
March 31, 1959

Hon. Russel Long
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have noted with alarm the recently introduced in congress Roosevelt Resolution which I understand would, if successful, destroy the Congressional Committee on unAmerican Activities and might greatly hamper that great AMERICAN Patriot, J. Edgar Hoover, who, without a doubt, will take his place in history beside Patrick Henry, Paul Revere and others of like caliber.

Should this matter ever reach the senate, I urge that you do everything in your power to prevent the passage of the Roosevelt Resolution.

Sincerely yours

[Redacted Signature Box]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 bja
CA

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4118

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Committee on Un-~~

advised Los Angeles

Office HCUA will conduct hearings in Los Angeles concerning teachers in California beginning [redacted] Two former Bureau informants will be friendly witnesses. b7D

Wheeler advised HCUA report regarding Southern California District of CP released to press April 3, 1959. Press evidenced great interest. Report includes name of [redacted] [redacted] Party in Southern California.

Informant had no objection to being identified. Copy of HCUA report to be furnished Bureau by Los Angeles. ~~C~~ (U) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 4/9/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Holloman | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY [signature]

On 4/8/59, Congressman CLYDE DOYLE of the HCUA, appeared at 10:15 PM on the PAUL COATES television show at KTTV, Los Angeles. For some 20 minutes he was interviewed by BILL WELCH, television personality at KTTV. DOYLE answered general questions about the report issued in April, 1959 by the HCUA concerning the Southern California District, Communist Party (SCDCP). He was asked how the HCUA obtains information about the CP and he replied that their methods are "secret." He said "once in awhile you find a stool pigeon in the CP..." He commented that the FBI has "agents" in the CP and mentioned that several former FBI Agents are connected with the HCUA.

It is entirely possible that DOYLE's statements could have conveyed the impression to some viewers that data is furnished the HCUA by this Bureau.

DOYLE was questioned concerning the current active membership of the CP in Southern California. He pointed out that the CP no longer maintains central membership records as they have in the past. He said, however, that the estimated membership in Southern California might be as high as 5,000 or 6,000 members, in addition to fellow travelers. He estimated the national membership to be two or three times the above figure.

3 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles

RRC:cey
(4)

EX-135

20 APR 11 1959

SUB CONTROL

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

50 APR 17 1959 Special Agent in Charge

cc Bland - cc Bland

LA 62-1664

It is to be noted that according to recent statements by DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, total membership of the SCDCP at present probably amounts to 800 or 900 members, although she stated that this membership was as high as 5,000 some ten years ago.

Concerning recent Supreme Court decisions, DOYLE stated that he regards these decisions as guide posts and he went on to say that the HCUA desires the guidance of the court.

Concerning any legislation which might affect the use of the Fifth Amendment, DOYLE said that on the basis of his legal experience, he feels that the immunity afforded by the Fifth Amendment can be honestly claimed without necessarily implying guilt. He expressed the opinion, on the other hand, that those people in or close to the CP have dishonestly and deceitfully used this Amendment. He would make no recommendation concerning legislation in this regard.

The above is being furnished for the Bureau's information.

REC- 28

April 9, 1959

61-7572-4118

DA-135

[Redacted]

Vienna, Louisiana.

Dear [Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/89 BY Spb/1A/pt

b6
b7C

Your letter dated March 31, 1959, has been received, and I want to thank you for making a copy of your letter to the Honorable Russell Long available.

It was a distinct pleasure to have your kind expressions of confidence in the work being done by the FBI, and I hope that our efforts will continue to merit your esteem. Enclosed are publications of possible interest to you.

If you would like to have a copy of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Un-American Activities Committee of the United States House of Representatives, it can be purchased for 35 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Corner of North Capitol and H Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

To: Edgar Hoover,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
APR 9 - 1959
COMM-FBI

FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 9 3 20 PM '59

Enclosures (8)

Remarks of Congressmen Francis L. Walter, Gordon H. Scherer, H. Allen Smith and Prince H. Preston from the Congressional Record re smear campaign.

Communist "New Look"

Struggle On A New Plane

Director's Speech 9-19-57 before American Legion
Firing Line 11-1-58

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- Guire
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:blm (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 16 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 4/14/59

FROM : SAC, San Francisco (100-36985)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
(HCUA) PROPOSED HEARINGS, LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA, MAY 1959

ReSFairtel 3/9/59 and Buairtel 3/13/59.

Pursuant to instructions in referenced Bureau airtel 3/13/59 there are enclosed herewith in duplicate blind memoranda concerning the following SI subjects of the San Francisco Office employed as teachers:

HELEN CLARE BESSIE, Bufile 100-393979
 FREDERICK ERWIN ELBER, Bufile 65-33996 X
 TILLMAN HARVEY ERB, Bufile 100-374243)
 ROBERT CHARLES FRIEND, Bufile 100-393066
 KATHERINE ELLEN FROMER, Bufile 100-373720
 EDWARD LORRAINE HANCHETT, Bufile 100-332098
 RUTH HULTGREN, Bufile 100-352224
 WAYNE RICHARD HULTGREN, Bufile 100-348809
 RALPH KENNETH JOHNSON, Bufile 100-361089
 JOHN ALLEN JOHNSON, Bufile 100-263438
 THERESA KALMAN, Bufile 100-420502
 ELISABETH CHRISTINA KEYSER, Bufile 100-359457
 ELEANOR MAAS, Bufile 100-370159
 [REDACTED] Bufile 100-359530
 WILLIAM NOBLE MACK, Bufile 100-361284
 ELIZABETH PIERCE MEREDITH, Bufile 100-51775
 HELEN RAND MILLER, Bufile 100-334016
 [REDACTED] Bufile 100-407028
 EVELYN JOYCE SCHOENFELD, Bufile 100-225833
 [REDACTED] Bufile 100-406487
 [REDACTED] Bufile 100-402502
 BETTY LOUISE SILVERMAN, Bufile 100-393843
 [REDACTED] Bufile 100-369468
 [REDACTED] Bufile 100-413321
 IRMA MIRIAM TUOMINEN, Bufile 100-377932
 FRED VAST, Bufile 100-233635
 ALVIN MURRAY WHITE, Bufile 100-389846
 LOUIS ZEITZ, Bufile 100-393872

b6
b7c

41 enc. filed in case of [unclear]
 2 - Bureau (Encl. 82) (REC)
 1 - San Francisco
 LAS:cs
 (3)

REC-29

EX-136

APR 16 1959

62 MAY 11 1959

ENCLOSURE

SUBV. CONTROL

Director, FBI (61-7582)
SAC, SF (100-36985)

A blind memorandum on an additional SI subject, VICTOR ARNAUTOFF, Bufile 100-47675, resident of 1007 Washington St., Colma, Calif., and employed as a teacher in the Art Department, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., has been submitted to the Bureau by separate communication in the afore-mentioned case file.

Also enclosed are duplicate copies of blind memoranda on the following teachers on the Revised Communist Index of the San Francisco Office:

PAUL ALEXANDER BARAN, Bufile 77-21340
JOHN JOSEPH CLYDE, JR., Bufile 100-418969
COLIN GIBSON COVEY, Bufile 100-406613
SARAH T. CROME, Bufile 100-215679
[REDACTED], Bufile 100-189090
ERLING CHRISTIAN HANSEN, Bufile 100-374431
Mrs. KATHERINE HOLMGREN, Bufile 100-332794
[REDACTED] Bufile 100-397627
IRA JAY LICHTON, Bufile 100-374986
PHILIP DOUGLAS MacBRIDE, JR., Bufile 100-399473
[REDACTED] Bufile 100-397324
[REDACTED] Bufile 100-362580
[REDACTED] Bufile 100-331398

b6
b7c

No public source information was located for the following SI subjects employed as school teachers:

[REDACTED] Bufile 100-390439, resides [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and is employed as a teacher at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], both San Francisco, California.

LUCILLE MLODNOSKY, Bufile 100-420822, resides 173 Farley St., Mountain View, California, and is employed as a teaching assistant, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

[REDACTED] Bufile 100-424488, resides [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and is employed as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], both San Francisco, California.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *abw*

DATE: April 14, 1959

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY *GHS*

SUBJECT: REVEREND DOCTOR DUNCAN HOWLETT

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Boardman | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Nease | _____ |
| Parsons | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Tamm | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holloman | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

The "Washington Post" of 4-13-59 carried an article entitled "Un-American Claims Criticized by Pastor," which indicated that Reverend Duncan Howlett of All Souls' Church (Unitarian) called on the House Committee on Un-American Activities to stop manufacturing the impression that liberalism is tainted with communism. Mr. Tolson inquired what our files showed on Howlett.

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1943 that Reverend and Mrs. Duncan Howlett were committee members of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. (NCASF), being affiliated with the Massachusetts branch of that organization. The NCASF has been designated by the Attorney General under Executive Order 10450. (100-326-5-5)

"The New York Times" of 10-9-44 contained an article which was signed by many individuals requesting that the Governor of New York grant a pardon to Morris U. Schappes. One of the signers of this letter was Reverend Duncan Howlett, New Bedford, Massachusetts. Schappes had been convicted of perjury in testimony before a 1940 Rapp-Coudert investigation of subversive activities in the New York schools. At the time that this letter was presented, Schappes had served 11 months of an 18- to 24-month sentence. (61-7582-1298)

The "Boston Herald" of 6-1-53 contained an article entitled "Ministers Bare Attacks, Hit Church Reds, Hysteria Peril." In substance this article indicated that Reverend Duncan Howlett of the First Church in Boston (Unitarian) said that he had received letters attacking him as a communist, a warmonger and Anglophile or a traitor. It was indicated that Reverend Duncan Howlett had signed a letter making a public apology to Great Britain for the conduct of Senator McCarthy. Reverend Duncan Howlett, among other statements, indicated that it was "a fundamental American right to criticize Communist-investigating Congressional committees without prejudice and to be heard on the merits of the criticism"; that some committees were "an instrument of tyranny in the hands of the investigators"; and that he "commended the stand which he and some other Back-Bay ministers took against the extremes of invective in which Senator McCarthy indulges himself." (100-3-82-A)

The "Christian Science Monitor" of 2-3-58 contained an article entitled "Pastors Hit Report on Subversive Attacks." In substance this

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Name Check Section
- 1 - Mr. JW Brown

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 BJA

JWB: [initials]
(4)

DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 BJA

home check [initials]

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: REVEREND DOCTOR DUNCAN HOWLETT

article indicated that nine of the 43 members of the Boston Association of Ministers criticized severely the recent report of the Massachusetts Special Commission on Communism and Subversive Activities. The public statement issued by these members, among whom was Reverend Duncan Howlett, set forth six reasons for condemning the report, the most salient of which were (1) damaging and unverified accusations made against citizens, (2) activities of the Commission have not resulted in the arrest of a single communist, (3) defends the right of persons to have personal opinions and different opinions, and (4) investigating committees tend to abet true communism by creating confusion in the public mind. (100-405669-A)

Bureau. Reverend Duncan Howlett has not been investigated by the

ACTION:

None. This is for information.

QMB

~~✓~~

4/15/59

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

LLOYD BARENBLATT

SI - C

(Bufile 100-413236)

(WFOfile 100-30558)

(NYfile 100-126455)

HARRY REMTON BRIDGES

IS - C

ISA of 1950

(Bufile 39-315)

(SFfile 39-30)

(WFOfile 39-30)

ECUA

(Bufile 61-7582)

(WFOfile 100-22169)

[redacted] ECUA, on 4/15/59 confidentially advised SA JOSEPH A. CONNORS that the Committee had been reliably informed that the U. S. Supreme Court would hand down a decision in the BARENBLATT case on Monday, April 20, 1959. In the event the decision holds the House resolution creating the Committee on Un-American Activities invalid, a new resolution has already been drafted by the Committee for introduction in Congress. [redacted] also advised that the Committee will hold public hearings on Tuesday, April 21, 1959, concerning passports. Among the witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the Committee Tuesday is HARRY BRIDGES who has recently returned from Moscow. It is [redacted] personal

3-Bureau

2-New York

2-San Francisco

3-WFO

JAC:pab

(12)

AIRTEL

50 APR 23 1959

161-7582 -

NOT RECORDED

152 APR 21 1959

61-7582

WFO 100-30558

39-30

100-22109

opinion that the release of the BARENBLATT decision by the Supreme Court has been purposely timed to tie in with the Youth March for Integrated Schools, 4/18/59, in Washington and the public hearing for HARRY BRIDGES before the Committee scheduled for Tuesday.

Above for information.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (3)

Bufile 61-7582

WFO file 100-22169

WFO memo to Bu 4/20/59.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 bja

ENCLOSURE

100-4128

61-7582-4122

LANGUAGE AS A COMMUNIST WEAPON

CONSULTATION WITH

DR. STEFAN T. POSSONY

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION



MARCH 2, 1959
(INCLUDING INDEX)

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

FOR RELEASE

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

APR 20 1959

37589

WASHINGTON : 1959

**PLEASE GUARD AGAINST
PREMATURE RELEASE**

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRANCIS E. WALTER, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

MORGAN M. MOULDER, Missouri

CLYDE DOYLE, California

EDWIN E. WILLIS, Louisiana

WILLIAM M. TUCK, Virginia

DONALD L. JACKSON, California

GORDON H. SCHERER, Ohio

WILLIAM E. MILLER, New York

AUGUST E. JOHANSEN, Michigan

RICHARD ARENS, *Staff Director*

APR 27 1959

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| Dr. Stefan T. Possony..... | 7 |
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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *
18. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(g) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 86TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 7, January 7, 1959

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

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26. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

SYNOPSIS

Manipulation of language constitutes one of the Communists' most potent weapons in their drive for world domination, Dr. Stefan T. Possony,¹ political scientist of Georgetown University and authority on psychological warfare and revolution, told the House Committee on Un-American Activities in the accompanying consultation. "To the Communists," he said, "words are tools to achieve effects, not means to communicate in the search for truth."

Dr. Possony explained that, in their early years, the Communists developed a "revolutionary" language of their own which they used not only in their doctrinal works, but also in their propaganda. Because the language included terms such as "class warfare," "terrorism," "labor armies," and "revolution," it revealed the real nature of the Communist movement and "hurt the Communists a great deal," repelling, rather than attracting, most people.

At the Seventh World Congress of the Comintern in 1935, it was decided that Communists would no longer use this "sectarian language." This meant:

that the Communist message should be couched in terms which have a positive ring in the ears of the audience. Communism must be dressed up as something like democratic liberalism or patriotic nationalism. Offensive and locally unfamiliar terms must be avoided * * * any good Communist would now be able to use language which is not to be found in the classical writings of Marx and Lenin but occurs in Jefferson, Mill—or Jane Addams.

"The Communists did not change their basic texts," Dr. Possony continued, "but cleaned up the language which they addressed to the noninitiated"—

Of course, Communist terminology could not be cleaned up entirely, but, briefly, "revolution" became "liberation," and the physical extermination of entire groups of people, "classes," and nations became the "laying of the foundations of socialism." Occasionally, even the word "communism" disappeared from the vocabulary and was replaced by "antifascism" or, more recently, "anti-imperialism" * * *.

Lenin, who invented, among Communists, those tactics of language, occasionally even abandoned the use of his favorite word, "revolution"; instead, he talked about *the* reform, which he contrasted to *reforms*.

¹ Dr. Possony is the author of "A Century of Conflict," "Tomorrow's War," "Strategic Air Power," and "International Relations" (with Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupé). He has been on the faculty of Georgetown University since 1946. He was born in Austria, educated there and in Germany, and holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Vienna. After the Anschluss, he made his way to Paris and worked for the French Foreign and Air Ministries. He came to the United States in 1941 and joined the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton on a Carnegie fellowship.

He later served with the Psychological Warfare Branch, Office of Naval Intelligence, where he headed the German Section. In 1952 he served on the faculty of the National War College in Washington, D.C., and in 1955 became an associate of the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania. He has taught courses on communism, psychological warfare, geopolitics, political philosophy, and on strategy and revolution in the 20th Century. He is currently a special adviser to the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, U.S. Air Force, and a trustee of the American Military Institute. He is also a member of the editorial boards of *Air Power Historian* and *Orbis*, a quarterly on world affairs published by the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Possony analyzed, in his consultation, what Communists actually mean by the high-sounding terms they most frequently use today to mislead people concerning their true intentions—"national self-determination," "people's democracies," "coexistence," "liberation," "democracy," "scientific materialism," and also what they mean by smear words such as "reactionary" and "war monger."

When asked, for example, what Communists mean by the word "peace," Dr. Possony said:

Oh, that is simple: The non-Communist state does not defend itself while it is taken over or destroyed. To them "peace" means lack of resistance, or Communist operations without the admixture of violent and, specifically, military, means. It specifically *does not mean* the cessation of attempts at conquest nor the end of the "class war." In another context, "peace," for the Communists, signifies preparation for battle and war.

He emphasized that Communists used the word "peace" as both a tactical term and as an objective:

Peace as a tactical term means, from their point of view, the temporarily exclusive utilization of nonviolent means of conflict; that is, propaganda, infiltration, political warfare, economic warfare, and "revolutions from within," methods suitable for conquest without risk * * *.

As an ultimate objective, "peace" simply means Communist world control. In their Communist world, there would be a proletarian world dictator. Societies no longer would be cleaved by classes and, in the "ultimate ultimate," nations and languages would be merged. There would be no socio-economic basis for conflict. This would be the society of eternal peace, where the state has withered away, public administration could be accomplished by female cooks, and gold would be used largely for washbasins and toilets. These were the terms Lenin used to describe his dream.

Dr. Possony pointed out that there is no peace in the world today and there will be none, according to the Communist interpretation of that word, until they have conquered the world:

The point is * * * that the Communists operate under the concept of class struggle, national class conflict, international class warfare; and this struggle, conflict, or warfare never ceases *irrespective* of whether people are being killed in military battle.

War in the sense of firepower exchanges is *one* band in a whole spectrum of conflict techniques * * *.

Still, within the military forms of violence, there are gradations of intensity, according to the Bolsheviks. But with varying intensities, conflict is incessant. It never stops before the final destruction of all enemies of the party * * *.

Propaganda does not stop. Political warfare does not stop. Infiltration does not stop. The class war, the class struggle, or as it is styled in modern Communist semantics, the struggle between the peace-loving and the imperialist, war-mongering

forces, never stops. All these things go on. They go on for their own sake, but also—this is an important point—as preparations for a later military phase of the conflict * * *.

Dr. Possony described the Communist concept of coexistence in these words:

The bone "coexists" with the dog; the rope "coexists" with the man who is hanged; bacilli "coexist" with your body. Coexistence is a transitory matter of fact. The Soviet Union is there; the United States is in existence; and as of today, the 2nd of March 1959, both states live, and various social systems exist, side by side. For the time being, the Soviets cannot stop coexisting with non-Communist nations * * *.

Coexistence is a temporary situation, and it is a description of fact. It also is a slogan to lull non-Communists to sleep and to induce economic and political support for the Soviet Union.

It specifically does *not* mean that any Communists ought to be prepared to coexist with the capitalist system till the end of the world. Essentially, the term is a deception to convey the impression that the world revolution has been called off.

Two of the roots of Communist semantics or language manipulation, Dr. Possony said, are:

Every Communist communication must convey an orthodox, that is, revolutionarily activating message to the party and its followers.

This same communication must convey a different, i.e., soothing, pacifying, and paralyzing message to the opponent of communism.

The West's difficulty in countering the Communist semantic weapon, he continued, is due to the following:

"Massive" Communist propaganda is poured into the West through statements, books, and broadcasts. It is knowingly spread by some people and sometimes unknowingly by others who are trying, ineffectively, to refute it.

Only a "trickle" of corrections come from Western governments, many of which "have essentially decided not to correct Communist * * * distortions."

The 100-year record of communism and 40-year record of the U.S.S.R. is not presented to the free peoples of the world. Many university texts on communism and the Soviet Union "are distorted, often are false, and usually lack depth of perception."

Many Western statesmen are unaware of the "brute facts" about communism when they negotiate with Soviet leaders. Moreover, they aren't interested, in some cases, in understanding the Communist "grand design." In addition, unfortunately, domestic politics tend to frame foreign policy in the West.

Also:

The Western World simply does not recognize the fact that political warfare, subversion, infiltration, and prepara-

tions for war are routine operations for any political system which has any aggressive designs.

In response to the question of what Communists think of negotiations and conferences with leaders of the non-Communist world, Dr. Possony stated:

To them a conference, an international negotiation, is a tactical maneuver and it can be used whether actually there is an agreement at the end of the conference or there is not.

You use the conference in order to pressurize the West into some concession. If an agreement must be concluded, it can be broken whenever necessary.

Essentially, "negotiation" is one of their conquest techniques. The particular value of this technique is that it tends to weaken our will to resist.

He asserted that not all negotiations with the Soviet Union are necessarily evil in their effect but that—

The danger arises from "negotiations" about large issues which, at present, are not negotiable, such as world peace, coexistence within spheres of influence, disarmament, and the like. * * *

On the other hand, if the negotiation is designed to eliminate a particular worry from a subjugated population, for example, negotiation about feeding hungry people or even one to prevent a particular war which would be fought on the back of their nation, it may not have that effect. * * *

Worry will come inevitably to all non-Communists behind the curtain as soon as they feel we are falling in a Soviet trap. As soon as we give any evidence that we do not approach the negotiation realistically and that we are willing to be taken in, then they will be very much concerned. * * * After all, we were licked in many negotiations with the Soviets.

Summit conferences, Dr. Possony said, "are worse than useless * * * the more summit meetings, the worse off we shall be." Summit meetings, he said, imply the right of powerful nations to decide the fate of small ones and deny the principle of equality among nations and the right of national self-determination.

Two points made by Dr. Possony in his consultation emphasize the great danger this country faces in communism. One was the following statement made by Mao Tse-tung to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1938:

Every communist must grasp the truth: "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" * * * we can even say that the whole world can be remoulded only with the gun * * * war can only be abolished through war—in order to get rid of the gun, we must first grasp it in our hand * * * the central task and the supreme form of a revolution is the seizure of political power by force of arms and the solution of problems by war.

The second point made by Dr. Possony was that the Communists proclaim their power to punish for anti-Soviet activity, not only the

citizens of Communist nations, but the citizens of any nation in the world—and that they have exercised this power on more than one occasion.

The (Soviet) Ukrainian Criminal Code, for example, provided that “those in foreign countries whose occupation or the institution to which they belong may expose the Soviet Union to war or may in any other way endanger the structure of the Soviet State will be punished by death or imprisonment.”

In concluding his consultation, Dr. Possony proposed a number of methods the free world could use not only to counter Communist manipulation of language but also to achieve victory over international communism in the cold war.

LANGUAGE AS A COMMUNIST WEAPON

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1959

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D.C.

CONSULTATION

The following consultation with Dr. Stefan T. Possony, author and political scientist at the Graduate School of Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., and associate, Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania, was held at 10 a.m., in room 225, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Committee member present: Representative Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania, chairman.

Staff members present: Richard Arens, staff director, and Frank McNamara, research analyst.

The CHAIRMAN. In the series of consultations which this committee has been conducting over the course of the last several years on the various facets of the international Communist conspiratorial operation, we are pleased to welcome today Dr. Stefan Possony, whose background and experience eminently qualify him as an authority in the field which he will discuss with us.

Do you, Stefan T. Possony, solemnly swear that the testimony which you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Dr. POSSONY. Yes, I do.

STATEMENT OF DR. STEFAN T. POSSONY

Mr. ARENS. Dr. Possony, would you kindly give us just a thumbnail sketch of your own personal background?

Dr. POSSONY. I was born in Vienna, went to school in Germany and in Austria. I am a doctor of philosophy of the University of Vienna and started professional life as a political scientist and writer about 23 years ago, contributing largely to Austrian and Swiss publications.

After the Anschluss I went to Czechoslovakia and then to Paris where, after the outbreak of the war, I worked with the French Foreign Ministry and the French Air Ministry.

After the defeat of France, I came via Spain and Portugal to the United States. In 1941 I joined the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., on a Carnegie fellowship, to study unconventional warfare. After Pearl Harbor, I worked for about a year for the Columbia Broadcasting System, doing shortwave broadcasts in German and occasionally in French. From there I went to the Office of

Naval Intelligence, U.S. Navy Department. As a member of the Psychological Warfare Branch, I headed the German section and temporarily, also, the Italian section. During 1944-45, I assisted Admiral Zacharias in his broadcasts, which contributed to the Japanese surrender.

In 1946, I joined the Graduate School of Georgetown University. I am a member of the Georgetown faculty at this time.

In 1952, I was a member of the faculty at the National War College, and in 1955, I joined the Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania, as an associate.

Mr. ARENS. May I inquire, Doctor, in what courses you have specialized as an instructor?

Dr. POSSONY. For the past 10 years I generally alternated between a course, "Strategy in the 20th Century" and "Revolution in the 20th Century." In addition, I have taught courses on psychological warfare, sociology, geopolitics, political philosophy, and various standard courses.

It might interest you to know that for several years I have conducted extensive research programs on the techniques of revolution. Also, I have taught many courses and given numerous lectures on various facets of communism, ranging all the way from its philosophy through its history, to its techniques of conquest and oppression. I have bored scores of students analyzing the logic or illogic of the Communist Manifesto. This fact may interest those who contend that the teaching of communism is not permissible in American universities. Perhaps I have devoted more scientific attention to communism than most of my counterparts in the Soviet Union; actually, I am sure of this.

Mr. ARENS: As a point of departure in our consultation today, may I ask you if, on the basis of your background and experience, there is a perversion by Communists and by communism of language as we of the free world conceive of it?

Dr. POSSONY. There is no question about it. The Seventh World Congress of the Communist International laid down the law that Communists no longer should use "sectarian language."

This means, quite simply, that the Communist message should be couched in terms which have a positive ring in the ears of the audience. Communism must be dressed up as something like democratic liberalism or patriotic nationalism. Offensive and locally unfamiliar terms must be avoided.

Mr. ARENS. What year was this?

Dr. POSSONY. It was in 1935. Up to this period, approximately, the Communists did themselves disservice by using orthodox Marxian terminology, expressions like "exploitation," "class warfare," "dictatorship of the proletariat," "capitalism," "revolution," "terrorism," and the like. The Communists, ever since the Manifesto, had even talked freely about "industrial" or "labor armies." This term meant roughly what Mao Tse-tung presently is organizing in his communes. Our Western notion of "slave" or "forced" labor was rendered, rather openly, by the Soviets as "corrective" labor.

Of course, Communist terminology could not be cleaned up entirely, but, briefly, "revolution" became "liberation," and the physical extermination of entire groups of people, "classes," and nations became the "laying of the foundations of socialism." Occasionally, even the

word "communism" disappeared from the vocabulary and was replaced by "anti-fascism" or, more recently, "anti-imperialism."

The practice dates back to pre-World War I times when, in Czarist Russia, the Bolsheviks in so-called "legal" publications described themselves as "strict Marxists." Lenin, who invented, among Communists, those tactics of language, occasionally even abandoned the use of his favorite word, "revolution"; instead, he talked about the reform, which he contrasted to *reforms*.

This "regulation of language," as the Nazis later dubbed the technique, was used to get around the Czarist censor before the revolution. But the systematic transposition of terms was undertaken only much later, essentially during the thirties. This coincided with the period of the purges and with Stalin's revision of "Leninism" and Communist history.

The originally exclusive use of the orthodox revolutionary language hurt the Communists a great deal. There are many references in Marx, Engels, and Lenin to "democracy" and standard liberal goals but, by and large, the meaning of these terms corresponded to standard Marxian theory, which was mirrored faithfully by their propaganda. The Communists did not change their basic texts in the thirties but cleaned up the language which they addressed to the noninitiated, just as, in the late twenties and early thirties, they began to divorce, systematically and on a large scale, the so-called front organizations from the party and other Communist bodies. In other words, they made every effort to attract and not to repel their prospective audiences in order to enlarge their "mass basis."

At the Seventh Comintern Congress, which was the last Comintern Congress ever to take place, the party—the "world party" that is—specifically authorized this usage of "nonsectarian language," which simply meant that any good Communist would now be able to use language which is not to be found in the classical writings of Marx and Lenin but occurs in Jefferson, Mill—or Jane Addams.

Mr. ARENS: What is meant by "dialectical materialism" in Communist jargon?

Dr. POSSONY: The term was used by Marx essentially in a philosophical context. From the practical point of view, I do not think it has much significance, although it reoccurs in professorial discussions. It is what you may call a "social register" expression: It gives communism an aura of philosophical or cultural respectability.

The term "materialism" is really a religious point among Communists. They have to be materialists, in terms of the 19th century philosophy: The brain and the inner life of the human being are dominated and controlled by the outer world, by matter. Spirit is a derivative of matter, which means precisely nothing, except that it reflects a phase, long past, in the history of philosophy.

Mr. ARENS: Does the term have any other use in Communist language?

Dr. POSSONY: The term is also used in reference to social conditions. Here it is supposed to mean that the "productive forces" determine all sociopolitical relations and phenomena, or that the economic, material "infrastructure" or foundation determines the entire "superstructure" of thought, political ideology, law, religion, and so forth.

The Communists never settled what belongs to either of the two structures. Western social science does not deny, of course, that

technology influences (but not determines) socio-political organization, but it posits an interrelationship between numerous socially relevant *factors*, and does not single out one predominant, let alone exclusive, *cause*. The Communists have had great trouble with this concept, which already had been strongly modified by Engels.

The chiliastic significance of the concept is the assertion that, as the "infrastructure" be changed through socialism, man and society can be perfected. The perfectability of man and society on earth is the basic axiom of all truly revolutionary ideologies. The Communist contention has been that the Socialist or classless organization of production *inevitably* causes the emergence of a perfect society. The Communist mythology has been prudent enough to leave the criteria of "perfection" undefined. Incidentally, "socialism" as a form of social organization is not a "productive force"; hence it should be classed among the elements of "superstructure." But it would be futile to look for system, logic, or fact in this pseudo-religious part of the Communist ideology.

Mr. ARENS. What about their present concept?

Dr. POSSONY. In more recent times, the Communists changed their approach. Human consciousness is to be formed, not only by a change in property relations, but by action in the field of neuropsychology. In this endeavor, the Communists took their first cue from Ivan Pavlov, discoverer of the conditioned reflex. They are going beyond him at this time. In addition to science, the Soviets also change consciousness by their own peculiar police methods: "Beat, beat, and beat again," as Stalin instructed his henchmen, according to Khrushchev; but also deprivation of sleep and food, glaring lights, unending interrogation. Americans know something of these methods from the "brainwashing" applied to prisoners of war. In brief, "materialism" is the theoretical apologia for expropriation, terror, and torture.

Mr. ARENS. What practical significance do you find in the term "dialectics" today?

Dr. POSSONY. Dialectics originally was a method of disputation and later became a logical tool to handle opposites and contradictions. It has a long philosophical background, but I do not think we have to go into that.

What it means, practically, is that you pose as an axiom that each social organization is inherently contradictory; there are people fighting for power and ideas; societies are divided into classes, castes, or races, leaders and followers, rich and poor, old and young, males and females, Socialists and non-Socialists. Potential and actual cleavages exist in any small organization, and this is certainly true of large societies. There also is a problem of growth and decay, integration and disintegration.

Lenin once described Bukharin as the party's foremost theoretician; yet he criticized him as being too "scholastic" and lacking in true understanding of "dialectics." Lenin meant that Bukharin was not a good operational planner. A Communist, planning operations against a particular organization or society, must take advantage of existing frictions or "contradictions," as the Communists call them, take advantage *and* acerbate them.

Furthermore, he must anticipate the trends which will result from these contradictions, as well as the new directions which will come

about as the old ones lose pertinence. Everything is dynamic. Moreover, the counteractions to Communist actions must be estimated and the result of the clash of forces calculated. The dialectician must expect that perhaps a bit of the opposite will be achieved of what he tried to accomplish. Then he must switch around. In this sense, dialectics is a logical tool to justify "flexibility" and 180° changes of the Communist "line." Thus, I believe dialectics is a method of thinking ahead and operational planning. It involves a full anticipatory development of the opponent's counterplan and adumbrates alternative and subsequent plans, *ad infinitum*.

Mr. ARENS. That is a classic military device.

Dr. POSSONY. Except that it is a little more dynamic than the military have it. The Communists pay greater attention to the "contradictions" in each plan and to the "contradictions" in the social environment in which these plans are to be executed.

There are three phases in the dialectic: a thesis, antithesis, and synthesis.

A typical dialectic scheme was laid down by the Seventh Congress of the Comintern. The basic, nondialectic idea was that the Communists would cooperate with the Western Powers against the Nazis. The dialectic embellishment was that the Communists should use this "cooperation" to dominate the Western Powers.

They put out this double thesis: The Fascist states are preparing for war against the Soviet Union, and the Fascist states must be weakened by infiltration and their advance must be stopped by war.

Now the antithesis: The main burden of the war should be carried by the capitalist states. The Soviet Union must ally itself with some capitalist states. The Soviet Union must establish partial or full control over its capitalist allies. This control can be obtained by infiltration of the Western political organisms, organizing a people's war, and participation in "coalition governments."

The synthesis was that the war must be used to press forward to gradual seizure of power in the allied capitalist states. The Fascist states, weakened by infiltration, would be defeated in battle. Defeat would lead to revolution. This oversophisticated scheme did not work. But the fundamental dialectic concept that Nazi aggression should be countered in such a way that the Communist world revolution would be expanded was applied successfully, thanks in part to the "non-dialectic" support of the democracies.

Mr. ARENS. Dr. Possony, both at home and abroad, the Communists make much of various key words; one of these key words is "peace." What do they mean by "peace"?

Dr. POSSONY. Oh, that is simple: The non-Communist state does not defend itself while it is taken over or destroyed. To them, "peace" means lack of resistance, or Communist operations without the admixture of violent and, specifically, military, means. It specifically *does not mean* the cessation of attempts at conquest nor the end of the "class war." In another context, "peace," for the Communists, signifies preparation for battle and war.

Their peace propaganda aims at reducing or eliminating all resistance to Communist advance; also, at the concealment of Communist objectives.

Mr. ARENS. Does their concept of peace coincide with the concept that the free world has of peace; namely, tranquillity, friendship, co-operation, mutual help, lack of hostile intent?

Dr. POSSONY. No, they do not believe in any of these attitudes, vis-a-vis the so-called "capitalist" states.

There is, however, a distinction: peace as a tactical term and peace as an objective. Peace as a tactical term means, from their point of view, the temporarily exclusive utilization of nonviolent means of conflict; that is, propaganda, infiltration, political warfare, economic warfare, and "revolutions from within," methods suitable for conquest without risk.

Peace also means, as I said, nonresistance to their attacks.

As an ultimate objective, "peace" simply means Communist world control. In their Communist world, there would be a proletarian world dictator. Societies no longer would be cleaved by classes and, in the "ultimate ultimate," nations and languages would be merged. There would be no socioeconomic basis for conflict. This would be the society of eternal peace, where the state has withered away, public administration could be accomplished by female cooks, and gold would be used largely for washbasins and toilets. These were the terms Lenin used to describe his dream. Actually, Stalin warned the comrades against assuming that the state would wither away within the foreseeable future or at all.

Still, this chiliastic vision often is used or abused to make points of practical significance. In a recent exchange with the President, I think, Khrushchev made a statement to the effect that, "We are all in favor of disarmament. It is what we ought to have." Yet he is not so much in favor of inspection, which actually would make reductions in armament possible; a little bit of phony inspection, perhaps, but nothing serious. A true inspection system can be installed only, he told the free world, when mutual trust between the nations already has been established. Only when all nations really trust each other mutually can they share their secrets through inspection.

Mr. ARENS. What is the real meaning?

Dr. POSSONY. The real meaning of that is simple: Nations will trust each other only when they have all become good Communists.

In other words, what he says essentially, and what our people do not understand even if you spell it out, is that disarmament and full inspection are possible only at the *end* of the world revolution and after the successful installation of the Communist dictatorship all over the world.

Mr. ARENS. Doctor, at the present time there are no bombs bursting in the air. There is no armed conflict, of any sizable proportion at least, anywhere in the world. So in our free concept of the word "peace" we are now at peace. Are we likewise at peace in the concept of that term according to international communism?

Dr. POSSONY. No.

Mr. ARENS. Why not? What is the difference?

Dr. POSSONY. First of all, the words "war" and "peace" are misleading in this context. In a strictly technical sense, the word "war" implies an exchange of bombs and shells and so on. It is the application and counterapplication of military force. If peace were defined as the temporary nonoccurrence of military violence and if the Communists were to accept that definition, we would be at peace—in that

limited sense. Whether bombs are dropping or not is a matter of observation on which, in most cases, Communists and non-Communists presumably agree.

The point is, however, that the Communists operate under the concept of class struggle, national class conflict, international class warfare; and this struggle, conflict, or warfare never ceases *irrespective* of whether people are being killed in military battle.

Now, according to the Communists, the class struggle or class war is not just a fight about wages or social legislation. It is the basis of military war and at the same time it is part of the military contest. Class war is conceived as the prelude, accompaniment, and postlude of military war, and especially revolutionary military war.

For example Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevski, who was executed in the middle thirties, and who is now "rehabilitated," wrote a book called *The War of Classes*, in which he applied the class warfare concept to international conflict.

Briefly, there is "revolution from within," an uprising, for example. There is also "revolution from without," what we would call war. If the revolution from within does not succeed, it may be supported by revolution from without. Conversely, and this was "codified" at the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern in 1928, a military war should be brought to a victorious end by internal revolution in the defeated country.

Mr. ARENS. What place, then, does a shooting war occupy?

Dr. POSSONY. War in the sense of firepower exchanges is *one* band in a whole spectrum of conflict techniques. The Communists repeatedly have expressed their willingness to use the tool of war whenever it is convenient, whenever it is useful, whenever it does not entail excessive risk, whenever they cannot reach their objectives by less than extreme violence, or whenever they cannot possibly postpone violent contest.

Still, within the military forms of violence, there are gradations of intensity, according to the Bolsheviks. But with varying intensities, conflict is incessant. It never stops before the final destruction of all enemies of the party; that is, in my reading, never before the destruction of the party or before judgment day.

Propaganda does not stop. Political warfare does not stop. Infiltration does not stop. The class war, the class struggle, or, as it is styled in modern Communist semantics, the struggle between the peace-loving and the imperialist, war-mongering forces never stops. All these things go on. They go on for their own sake, but also—this is an important point—as preparations for a later military phase of the conflict, which in their thinking has been and still is considered inevitable.

* In their Twentieth Party Congress they modified this latter point just a little bit, that is, they now think that the "forces of peace" are so strong within the Western camp that they can prevent the "aggressors" and "Wall Street capitalists" and all other "scoundrels" from attacking the peace-loving Soviet Union; consequently, chances of peace have improved, which in Communist thinking means that the world revolution might be completed without nuclear holocaust. But this is only a vague possibility.

It would be easy to demonstrate that, with this doctrine, the comrades are departing significantly from the very core of Leninist think-

ing. I do not believe that, as a body, they take their own "deviation" seriously, although some individual Communists may believe this doctrine of the world revolution short of nuclear war or may use this argument to keep their more bellicose comrades down.

At the twenty-first congress this year—these congresses of the Russian party now have taken the place of the old Comintern congresses, or almost so; the Russian party is not beyond regarding itself as the "world party." At this last congress, then, Khrushchev reiterated that the *possibility* of a peaceful transition to world communism has grown. Note that again he talked only about a possibility, not even a probability. What he means—and he spelled this out clearly—is not that the Communists should desist from their plans of world conquest, nor that they expect to win by means of democratic elections. What he is betting on is that the democracies will be so penetrated by agents and so frightened by nuclear war that they would not dare resist the Communists on their road to world domination. This "possibility" Khrushchev is talking about is *not a point of Communist doctrine but an estimate of Western internal security and moral courage*. Fortunately, Khrushchev is not so sure yet that our surrender can be achieved without battle; so he is talking in terms of "possibilities." Personally, I believe Khrushchev is quite a realist. Much of this talk is addressed to foreign Communists, pacifists, fellow travelers, and agents to work harder in weakening the democracies. Some of this talk is needed for Soviet domestic politics.

At any rate, some Russian Bolsheviks don't believe in this possibility of the peaceful transition to socialism at all, and certainly their Chinese comrades don't accept any other thesis but Mao's axiom that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

Mr. McNAMARA. Can this be documented?

Dr. POSSONY. It so happened I brought Mao's *Selected Works*, volume II, 1937-38, along. This book was published by International Publishers in New York, 1954. I want to read to you the whole quote, reminding you that the printed source is not an anti-Communist publisher but the publication outlet of the Communist Party itself. Let me read it to you:

Communists should prove themselves the most clear-headed leaders in the war. Every communist must grasp the truth: "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." Our principle is that the party commands the gun, and the gun will never be allowed to command the party. But it is also true that with guns at our disposal we can really build up the party organizations, and the Eighth Route Army has built up a powerful party organization in North China. We can also rear cadres and create schools, culture and mass movements. Everything in Yen-an has been built up by means of the gun. Anything can grow out of the barrel of a gun. According to the Marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of the political power of a state. Whoever wants to seize the political power of the state and to maintain it must have a strong army. Some people have ridiculed us as advocates of the "omnipotence of war"; yes, we are, we are the advocates of the omnipotence of the revo-

lutionary war, which is not bad at all, but is good and is Marxist. With the help of guns the Russian communists brought about socialism. We are to bring about a democratic republic. Experience in the class struggle of the era of imperialism teaches us that the working class and the toiling masses cannot defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords except by the power of the gun; in this sense we can even say that the whole world can be remoulded only with the gun. As we are advocates of the abolition of war, we do not desire war; but war can only be abolished through war—in order to get rid of the gun, we must first grasp it in our hand.

Mr. McNAMARA. It does not seem as though Mao was holding back, does it?

Dr. POSSONY. Mao certainly wasn't holding back, but here is another example of Soviet word treachery. I am indebted to Mr. Tang Tsou of the University of Chicago who called my attention to the fact that the above quote—Mao made this statement to the sixth plenary session of the Central Committee in 1938—is by no means complete. In fact, two entire paragraphs which appear in the second volume of Mao's *Selected Works*, page 505 of the *Chinese* 1952 edition, were left out from both the 1954 and the 1958 English editions. The key sentence which is omitted from the English text reads as follows: *"The central task and the supreme form of a revolution is the seizure of political power by force of arms and the solution of problems by war."*

Watch these revealing expressions: "central task" and "supreme form." In other words, the main and the most exalted job of a Communist is to solve his problems through war. Prussian militarism at its worst never duplicated this concept of war *ueber alles*.

The other interesting fact is that this statement of Mao's does occur in the 1953 Russian edition of his works, *Isbrannnie Sochineniya*, volume 2, page 379.

Let me call your attention also to the following sentence of Mao's in that same Russian edition of his works: *"This principle of Marxism-Leninism holds true everywhere; this principle is absolutely true for China as well as for other states."*

Mao then goes on to say that this principle must be implemented in accordance with the conditions prevailing in different countries.

In my opinion, this statement by Mao is the fundamental axiom of communism. It holds within the Communist creed the same rank that the Sermon on the Mount holds for all Christian religions. A contemplation of the difference would be educational.

There is no other theorem in communism which can possibly measure up to the importance of this lapidary statement. Mao Tse-tung's sentence holds the key to Communist thinking, as well as to Communist action. Anyone who understands this single sentence will find it easy to translate Communist double and triple talk into plain text.

Mr. McNAMARA. Doctor, could you explain why it is the Communists believe there cannot be peace as an objective—as opposed to a tactical maneuver—until the whole world is Communist? Is that basically because of their belief in the class struggle?

Dr. POSSONY. I think violence is a dogmatic point in their system. They feel violence is creative. As Lenin put it, war is the locomotive

of history. I am sure they have second thoughts on this point only because of the danger of nuclear war which was one of the things the Communist prophets failed to prophesy. Still, their convictions and traditions dispose them to violence, even when nonviolence would work. The fundamental concept of Marx was that the capitalist system is going down hill and is driven by its own inner frictions to ultimate catastrophe. Since the capitalists are afraid of their own doom, they must become aggressive; consequently, war is inevitable.

I would not think that this original Marxian analysis of the inevitable collapse of capitalism is maintained in the sense Marx had it. This has been substantially modified, but I think they still believe that the "capitalist" system is not here to stay and is not going to go out of business gracefully and peacefully. This anticipated dynamic development is just simply forcing the world into conflict.

Add to this the observation that there are all kinds of revolutions and liberation movements, so-called, in the nonindustrialized areas. The Communists have their hands in practically all these types of unrest. In one way or the other they tend to become embroiled. Moreover, they are in a great hurry. The world revolution is taking much longer than was expected. Things can be speeded up only through violence. And "permanent" solutions cannot be achieved by nonviolent means because these usually do not preclude reversals. Add all these various considerations and you posit the inevitability of continued conflict for the next few generations, that is, the Communists do, and we have little choice but to do likewise.

Mr. ARENS. Doctor, another key word which has gained prominence in the public press is the word "coexistence" which, to the mind of the West, connotes the peaceful existence side by side of two different systems. What do the Communists mean by the term "coexistence"?

Dr. POSSONY. They certainly do not mean live and let live.

Mr. ARENS. What do they mean?

Dr. POSSONY. The bone "coexists" with the dog; the rope "coexists" with the man who is hanged; bacilli "coexist" with your body. Coexistence is a transitory matter of fact. The Soviet Union is there; the United States is in existence; and as of today, the 2d of March 1959, both states live, and various social systems exist, side by side. For the time being, the Soviets cannot stop coexisting with non-Communist nations.

If I am not mistaken, Lenin used the term first, when in the early twenties the peasants were allowed more freedom of producing and selling. The remnants of capitalism had not yet been extirpated, and some resumption of "capitalist" practices was encouraged, for reasons of temporary convenience. Socialism and capitalism coexisted within the Soviet Union. . . This coexistence did not last long.

Stalin originally used the expression to the effect that different nations were "coexisting" within the Soviet Union, the Ukrainians with the Russians and the Armenians with the Georgians. This is still the official version, although in practice the Russian nation enjoys hegemony.

Subsequently, Stalin applied the term to the international scene, as a corollary to his doctrine on socialism in one country. Whenever the Communists do not attack, they "coexist."

Coexistence is a temporary situation, and it is a description of fact. It also is a slogan to lull non-Communists to sleep and to induce economic and political support for the Soviet Union.

It specifically does *not* mean that any Communists ought to be prepared to coexist with the capitalist system till the end of the world. Essentially, the term is a deception to convey the impression that the world revolution has been called off.

A minute ago, I mentioned Stalin's doctrine of "socialism in one country"; of course, the Soviet Union never was just one country but always has been a large empire. Socialism never could have been built in a Russia deprived of the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, or the Turkic states in Asia. At present, Khrushchev is making an effort to revitalize the Communist ideology. He claims that socialism has been built, that is, the means of production are owned by "the people" (meaning they are controlled by and for the party bureaucracy). Now, the transition to communism is being initiated—the stage in which the needs of the masses at long last are going to be satisfied. This explanation supposedly will help the Russians understand why so far, after 40 years, there still is a tremendous shortage of consumer goods. At any rate, there are now forthcoming a few statements that, according to the Kremlin, *communism cannot* be achieved in *one* country. It will be interesting to watch this development which may foreshadow a turn to a more offensive revolutionary policy.

Incidentally, Khrushchev has talked about the need to relax tensions on the basis of the status quo. Walter Lippmann asked Khrushchev what he meant by this term. Khrushchev replied that there should be no change of frontiers by military force, but that "the social and economic revolution now in progress in Russia, China, and elsewhere in Asia and Africa is the status quo," which the United States should recognize. The "process of revolutionary change" is the status quo, according to the Communists, whereas in customary language, status quo was defined as "no change in existing or pre-existing situations." Khrushchev defines status quo as "change" and, in Lippmann's words, "he wants us to recognize the revolution, not only as it is but as it is going to be."

Mind you, if the West were to play the revolutionary game against the Soviet Union, Khrushchev would rediscover the conventional meaning of status quo—*no* change. Revolution against the Communists is not permissible. If Khrushchev were a true Marxist he would realize that the dialectic of social development is going to destroy the Soviet system, which is cleaved by more "contradictions" than the most undeveloped capitalist society.

Mr. ARENS. What do the Communists mean by the term "people's democracy"?

Dr. POSSONY. A people's democracy is a form of Communist government which falls short of being a dictatorship of the proletariat. It is somewhat less than full-blown dictatorship of the party because a few non-Bolsheviks who, however, are under Bolshevik control are allowed to be in the government. In most instances, a few Socialists and possibly a few, I do not know how to describe them, but let us call them "advanced liberals," as well as "technicians," are in the cabinet as "transmission belts" to keep a predominantly anti-Communist population under control.

There was a previous usage of the term, in the twenties. I think Bukhara and Khiva were the first "people's democracies." Presently the term is used to describe the East European satellite regimes. It is basically a semantic attempt to make the Communist regime a little

more accepted. In all of those countries, the Bolsheviks do not poll a sufficiently large vote, so they establish some kind of coalition with other parties which they control, and this whole thing is called "people's democracy."

It is important to remember that "people's democracy" is a transitory type of regime which, in due course, according to Communist doctrine, must be replaced by a complete dictatorship of the proletariat, i.e., of the party. However, the differences between the two types of Communist systems is quite theoretical. There is also involved some Soviet fear that inclusion of truly Communist states into the Russian federal system could not be avoided and might be dangerous to the stability of the regime; the Soviets have more than enough non-Russians within the Soviet Union already.

Mr. ARENS. Khrushchev is reported to have made a pronouncement that the Communists were in essence humanitarians. What did he mean by that?

Dr. POSSONY. Well, it is a matter of definition. Sometimes you might be very humane in liberating a man from the sufferings of this world.

In this sense, of course, Khrushchev is a great humanitarian. He practiced that "humanitarianism" in the Ukraine with telling effect. That the people wanted to be liberated from the sufferings of down here and be redeemed by Khrushchev and Stalin, I doubt very much.

Mr. ARENS. You are, of course, referring to the liquidation of the kulak class?

Dr. POSSONY. That is correct. Khrushchev was the main henchman of Stalin in carrying out the very nasty operation which is sometimes more pleasantly described as the "collectivization of agriculture."

Mr. ARENS. In which millions of people were murdered.

Dr. POSSONY. And died of famine and were expelled into the far reaches of Siberia and the Arctic. However, don't forget the party purges, the slave labor camps, terrorism, and genocide.

We should be careful with this term "liquidation of the kulaks." In the first place, many peasants who were *not* kulaks were physically liquidated, and in a sociological sense the entire peasant class was liquidated inasmuch as it was "collectivized" and expropriated. In the second place, the main blow of this operation fell on the Ukrainians, *both* on the peasants and on the intellectuals.

In another sense, of course, Khrushchev may personally believe he is a great humanitarian. I do not necessarily impute to these people complete cynicism about their own ideals. They have some ideals which they maintain in order, well, to justify their own actions before their conscience. Conscience is not a thing which we can entirely eliminate. Most men need a justification before themselves and those they regard as their betters. Communists must have apologies ready in case they must present their accounts. There also is the need for justification by history. Communists realize they are mortals. They are professed atheists, but they are no more sure than anybody else that eternal punishment is not waiting for them. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why Communists, in addition to committing secret crimes, have also made an effort to murder their foes through star chamber "law" courts. The Soviet law has served as a cover for crime—this is a procedure for easing the murderer's conscience.

Marx's thought embodies parts of the humanistic tradition. He seriously wanted to reduce the handicaps on man and terminate his "alienation" from his true, human nature. When Khrushchev talks of humanitarianism, he hardly worries about philosophy, but probably feels that, in the long run, communism is going to improve the nature of humanity. Everyone is going to be happy and to live according to the faculties with which he is endowed.

Remember that the Russian is inclined to use big words. Khrushchev probably thinks that a society in which people have enough to eat and to wear is a humane society. Soviet humanitarianism is a figment of imagination. A materialistic system, even if refurbished by Pavlovian conditioning techniques, denies the primacy of personality and considers personality as a reflex phenomenon. Hence, for Communists, humanitarianism cannot be more than a come-on slogan.

Mr. ARENS. May I interpose this question? When Khrushchev uses the term "socialism" what does he mean?

Dr. POSSONY. He means a system where the means of production are owned by the state, in which the economic life is run according to a centralized and unique state plan, in which the government is in the hands of the Communist Party.

This is putting it without critical connotations. Communism is a little bit farther advanced than socialism. It is a system where, essentially, the classless society has been established, where equality prevails either in the form of equal shares, or in the form—which is Utopian—of the full satisfaction of the needs of every individual. Through the Communist mode of production, Communist society not only allegedly precludes the exploitation of man by man, but also is supposed to guarantee unlimited plenty.

According to the early books, under communism, classes disappear, the state gradually would be getting out of business.

In evaluating this dream, we must ask whether the Communists ever attempted to prove the proposition that the "Socialist" mode of production and the Socialist type of property actually ensure an economy of plenty. This is simply an axiom, and they never bothered to prove it. Marx showed only why capitalism must decay and fall, and this demonstration failed, logically and by experience. Marx gave up writing *Das Kapital* when he discovered that his doctrine of social classes could not be supported. At any rate, the Soviet system has become history's worst tyranny. The "class" of capitalists was liquidated and replaced by a class of bureaucrats and party officials who enjoy all the privileges, while the "people" continue to toil in servitude. In their economy, there is plenty of hardship and scarcity, but no plenitude of welfare.

Mr. ARENS. What is behind this manipulation of language by the Communists?

Dr. POSSONY. This is a complex problem. The various political movements of the 19th century and early 20th century mutually influenced each other.

When the Communists arose, the liberal and democratic movements also were rising. Those movements were not necessarily on the same side of the fence, but all these groups in varying degrees were opposed to the European monarchies and to the old feudal system, whatever was left of it.

The appeals of the democratic, liberal, and even conservative ideologies are very convincing. In fact, Marx himself started out really not as a Communist but as a democratic liberal. He was very much infatuated with these concepts. He merely believed that socialism was the indispensable method to implement them.

To come back for a second to a previous question, the ideals of Marx's humanitarianism are laid down in a few of his early writings, which have never been translated from his very difficult Hegelian German. Marx was a humanitarian before he was Socialist.

When he conceived socialism or communism as the one and only method to achieve his humanitarian ideals, he subordinated his goals to his means. The method became all important, and Marx stopped being a humanist. Revolution became a purpose in itself, and democracy gave way to dictatorship, albeit dictatorship of a majority. He never would have bought Lenin's concept of party or elite dictatorship.

Over the years, the Communists have soaked up a large number of concepts which are not genuinely Communist, but which they felt they could use because they somehow fitted into their ideal of the perfect society. There also was the utilitarian reason to make a hit with their prospective customers.

For example, the term "national self-determination": Nationalism is a movement which became very strong in the latter part of the 19th century and which had a great deal of impact on Russia, the "prison-house of nations."

The early Socialists believed, as Marx had said in the Communist Manifesto, that "the worker has no fatherland." To them nationalism was bunk and they were on record as opposing the concept of nationalism in all its forms.

In Russia, though, this was a very significant question. The Ukrainians, Poles, Finns, Caucasians, and so on, felt oppressed, and the nationalist question was becoming ever more important as a revolutionary factor.

Finally, the Communists no longer could ignore the national issue. It took a long while before they got around to accepting the validity of the claim to national freedom, but prior to World War I they suddenly embraced the principle of national self-determination. After they came to power, they, of course, invalidated it, lest Russia be divided up; but outside of the "bloc" they are still posing as champions of self-determination.

I think a similar process took place with respect to democracy. They cannot clearly state that they are undemocratic. This just is not accepted. No one wants an undemocratic state.

So they produced a casuistic type of argument according to which they practice a "higher" form of democracy; that democracy is something which they alone know how to apply.

They started out inside the party, which originally was based more or less on democratic principles, namely, that the party members elect their leaders, and decisions are made by majority vote.

When Lenin took over, party functionaries were appointed and decisions made by the senior leaders, actually by Lenin and later Stalin alone, so they developed the theory of "democratic centralism."

Mr. ARENS. What do they mean by "democratic centralism"?

Dr. POSSONY. What they mean is that the few top leaders argue the case pro and con. Then they vote. The majority decides what the top leader wants; usually there is unanimity. Once a decision has been made, military discipline applies; the minority has to shut up. The party is like a military force. Decisions are orders, and there is no freedom of speech or criticism. The boss man runs the show, except for the short periods when three or four men lead "collectively." Discussion is merely tolerated before a decision has been made, within the limitations set by previous discussions. The party is entirely different from American-style parties. There is no control upwards but only strictly hierarchical, disciplinary control from the top.

Party and state functionaries are appointed. Votes simply are in the nature of popular acclamations of appointments already made. The wisdom of such appointments never has been questioned in an election campaign. Granted that appointments were necessary before the revolution, when the election of party officials would have been impractical, it is hard to understand why the party members cannot elect their representatives in a truly democratic fashion, even within the framework of a proletarian dictatorship. Whatever "democratic" motions the Communists are going through are essentially "transmission belts" to enlist support for the decisions by the leader. To them, "democracy" is not a method of decision-making, but of propaganda mobilization, a mechanism of getting the masses to execute the decisions made at the top.

Democracy has at least four component parts: election of executives and lawmakers, decision-making by free discussion and vote, no limitations on the rights of the opposition to oppose and to take power through peaceful elections, and full representation of all citizens to ensure protection of their rights. Democratic systems are associated with a free flow of information and with legal systems based upon the acknowledgment of essential human rights. None of this exists in the Soviet Union at all or as a component of democracy.

Mr. ARENS. What do the Communists mean by "democracy"?

Dr. POSSONY. To the Communists, democracy is a technique for the control of large numbers, a method to familiarize the "masses" with decisions already made at the top, and to ensure that the entire nation does its utmost to implement those decisions.

To the extent that some discussion is allowed, Communist "democracy" serves as a safety valve for the dictatorship.

Similarly, the Soviet trade unions are not professional associations to protect the interests of their members, but "schools of communism" and tools to obtain the biggest effort for the benefit of the Communist dictatorship. It is my conviction that in their unreasoned fear of democracy, even democracy within the party—the forming of "factions" has been forbidden within the party since 1921—the Communists are hurting their own cause, especially from the point of decision-making. The Communist Party would be immensely stronger if they were more democratic, or so it would seem. However, the comrades have become so unsure of their creed—they realize their vulnerability to any objective criticism, they distrust the members of their party, and the men in power just can't allow intraparty democracy to disprove the myth of their irreplaceability—that they won't experiment. The concept of the party as a political "army" with

discipline rather than discussion provides the intellectual cloak for this system, which is considerably less democratic than even Lenin's "democratic centralism."

If you follow the tortuous approach through which they tackle problems that arise, for example, national self-determination or democracy, you find that they first refuse to acknowledge that the problems exist at all. Then suddenly they take them up and try to exploit them for their own purposes.

Within the intraparty discussion, there usually is a group which is impressed by the new argument and proposes to enrich the traditional ideology. Others reject the argument as a bourgeois or, even worse, petty bourgeois concept, but they usually end up accepting the point as an operational slogan, with clear propagandist or apologetic intent.

Mr. ARENS. What are the roots of Communist semantics?

Dr. POSSONY. Communist semantics have the following roots:

1. Every problem, however unprecedented it may be, must be handled in original or purified Marxist-Leninist terminology.
2. Every change in doctrine or "line" must be dressed up as a "restatement" and its "deviationist" character must be concealed.
3. Every Communist communication must convey an orthodox, that is, revolutionarily activating message to the party and its followers.
4. This same communication must convey a different, i.e., soothing, pacifying, and paralyzing message to the opponent of communism.
5. Every communication has a specific meaning within the context of the incessant intraparty struggle.
6. Every communication must be proof against counterpropaganda by all external and internal opponents of communism.

Communist semantics are more than a tool of deception and concealment. They also are a tool of legitimacy—the Soviet régime can assert its legitimacy only within the framework of its sacred ideology. But it also is characteristic of the Communists that they fight against each other by semantic means—until the loser is liquidated. To them, struggle is everything. Even language is part of the struggle.

Mr. ARENS. What is the object of Communist manipulation of language?

Dr. POSSONY. The deception of the non-Communist world is, of course, a main objective of their language manipulations. Actually, they do not need to devote much brainwork to this task. Non-Communists are easily deceived, because they rarely bother to get full Communist quotes, usually misunderstand their context, and hardly ever master the Communist jargon. The Communists really are far franker than most people believe. The deception frequently is fabricated by the Western audiences themselves, that is, there is more Western self-deception than Communist deception.

Mr. ARENS. Doctor, when Khrushchev announces to the world and to the people from the free world who are visiting him in the Kremlin his desire for peace and peaceful coexistence, how in your judgment can the representatives of the free world point up this very concept that he has in mind, namely, that peace in his concept is a status in which the free world is not resisting encroachments of the international Communist movement?

Dr. POSSONY. Khrushchev made no bones about this to Walter Lippmann. However, the difficulty of the Western World is that the Communists oppose us by massive propaganda, which is poured out every day in dozens of statements and hundreds of radio broadcasts and books. This propaganda is distributed throughout the free world by a large number of people who either knowingly or unwittingly are spreading the Communist line, sometimes by trying, ineffectually, to refute it.

There is the weakness of the free press involved. Statements by important personages are "news" and hence are automatically reproduced.

Against this massive barrage you have only a trickle of corrections coming out from the Western governments; in fact, many Western governments have essentially decided not to correct Communist assertions and distortions.

The record of more than 40 years of the Soviet Union and about a hundred years of world communism is not presented to the Western World, certainly not in the same quantity and intensity as the Communists are putting their message across.

The facts of the Communist record have not been properly determined. This means that in the universities many of our textbooks on the subject are distorted, often are false, and usually lack depth of perception.

Many Western statesmen, when they talk or "negotiate" with the Communists, are often unaware of what the brute facts are. Nor are they necessarily interested in understanding the Bolshevik "grand design." The Communists thrive on the circumstance that in the free world, domestic politics frame foreign policy.

For example, we may have a person who knows a fair amount about Communists. He does not necessarily interpret it as realistically as he should, but his grand design is to achieve disarmament. Disarmament, he hopes—without factual or logical reason—would prevent nuclear war and also allow the reduction of taxes. Briefly, disarmament is a panacea well suited for an outstanding political career.

In order to put this project through, such a person would be reinterpreting the record as he sees fit. When he talks to the Bolsheviks, he would stress the things that the free world allegedly has in common with the Communists. The Communists would not be told by him that peace—in the true sense of the word—can be achieved as soon as they abandon their revolutionary intents and organizations. No, he invites the free world to lower its guard, to stop arousing the Communists, to make the first step on the road to confidence. In short, our main weakness, irresolution of will, is accentuated.

Then there is, I think, the basic weakness in the Western World, the assumption that all nations are very good people and that all are peace-loving. "We do not attack anyone, so why should anyone attack us? This is crazy. We are in peace. We all profit from peace." "Nobody wants war, certainly not the Russian people, who have suffered more than any other"—which, incidentally, is not true. "War has become impractical," and so on, very praiseworthy sentiments, but not demonstrable facts on which national policy can be built.

The Western World simply does not recognize the fact that political warfare, subversion, infiltration, and preparations for war are routine

operations for any political system which has any aggressive designs. There is nothing new in this.

The French Revolution was in part brought about by these techniques. Bismarck was a master in "revolutionizing." What is going on today is merely on a vaster scale, because the whole world has been drawn into this political process. Furthermore, the Communists have perfected these methods. Our people find it difficult even to acknowledge the fact of their existence, because the schoolbooks do not cover such unpleasant topics. In this field, the Communists, and especially their leaders, unquestionably possess superior education.

Mr. ARENS. Dr. Possony, except for the fact that as of today there are no bombs exploding in the world, are we in truth and in effect the victims of a total war?

Dr. POSSONY. That is correct.

Mr. ARENS. By the Soviet empire?

Dr. POSSONY. Yes; we are. By the entire Soviet bloc, especially Soviet Russia and Soviet China, and most especially the Communist leaders of those countries, supported by many Communist organizations all over the world.

Mr. ARENS. How would you describe or characterize that war?

Dr. POSSONY. The present phase is a preparatory phase for the final battles. The preparation is designed to weaken and disarm us; to undermine our powers of resistance, our intentions, and our resolve; to disintegrate social structures, partly by infiltration, partly by mental disorientation, partly by splitting our larger entities such as, let us say, the Common Market, the British Commonwealth of Nations, NATO, SEATO, and the like; and even to loosen the moral cohesion of individual nations.

All this is capped by a major effort on the part of the Soviet bloc to outstrip us in the military, industrial, and technological fields.

The goal which they are driving at is essentially this: that sometime in the future, the Western World be split, be undecided, be defeatist, and have no capability of taking proper defensive actions. At that point, the Soviet bloc would have superior military and moral power. Then they would be able to carry through what they set out to do.

Unfortunately, there is in the Western World a feeling that by resisting Communist propaganda and infiltration and by preserving a clear-cut military superiority, the free world, on the one hand, would destroy its own integrity—which I do not believe is at all true—and on the other hand, that firm actions would aggravate the situation—which I believe is even less true because as soon as the Communists cannot make any headway, a new situation would have been created. In this case, they would be forced to reconsider their design; but right now they are still making headway. We, ourselves, are making some of Marx's and Lenin's predictions come true. A policy of weakness is a policy of suicide.

Mr. ARENS. Are the present leaders of the Kremlin sincere adherents to the basic concepts of communism or are they using communism as a vehicle just for the attainment of power?

Dr. POSSONY. Well, that is a question about their psychology. My reading of it is that they entered the movement as sincere Communists when they were young. By the time they were getting older and more powerful, most of them could not care less, really, about the nice points of Marxian ideology. But they still adhere to many of the

fundamental concepts. For example, I don't believe they even can visualize a non-Socialist economy.

Right now, the Soviet system is in an ideological crisis. I do not think there is any question about that. It is clear that the old Marxian and even the Leninist concepts have become outdated and no longer are applicable. Many of the predictions have not come true. For example, the "capitalist" economy is not collapsing. On the contrary. They have modified their original Communist doctrine in practically every point except that the final objective is still the same.

They do not hesitate to modify anything or everything, and they also have a very good technique at hand by which they switch their doctrinal points around.

You can say that there is a new communism every 5 years or so. The ultimate objective still is adhered to, although, perhaps, the point is academic: Communism definitely has become a tool of Soviet power. It is a legitimization of the Communist rulers to rule and conquer. A great deal of age-old Russian chauvinism and imperialism has entered the picture. And a new ruling class has been erected in the "classless" society. Yet the Kremlin rulers need not be, and probably are not, entirely cynical. Their inner honesty, of sorts, their belief in their professed faith can be maintained simply because they have this technique of ideological or dogmatic flexibility. The creed can be refashioned to meet the exigencies of every situation.

Mr. ARENS. You mean words mean one thing today and another thing tomorrow?

Dr. POSSONY. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Could you give us an illustration of this?

Dr. POSSONY. Let us take national self-determination. What it boils down to is this: The right of self-determination must be granted to every nation, but, of course, when the Communists grant this right, in an abstract way, they do not advocate that a particular nation aim at self-determination. By granting, theoretically, to the nations in the Soviet Union the right of self-determination, they attempted to insure themselves against secession. Incidentally, that abstract right is granted to nations, but not to the Communist parties which run these nations. The parties must remain subservient to the party and must oppose any nationalism directed against the Soviet Union.

Mr. ARENS. Is that not contained inherently in the concept of the Soviet Union? That is, according to the Soviet Constitution, the states have the right to secede?

Dr. POSSONY. That is right. There is a long prehistory to this. The final struggle between Lenin and Stalin, which the moribund Lenin lost, is tied up with this problem. Article 17 of the Constitution of 1936 gives every "union republic"—for example, the Ukraine or Georgia—the right "freely to secede." However, Article 14 assigns all important state functions, including the coordination of the constitutions of the union republics, to the central government. In contrast to the concept formulated by Stalin, "national in form and socialist in content," this article gives to the central government the right to determine, in all union republics, the basic principles on which local education must be based. Thus, not even education is in the hands of the "federated" nations. To top it all, Article 20—if I remember correctly—states that in cases of divergence, the laws of the central government prevail.

Mr. McNAMARA. Does the Soviet Constitution indicate any procedure through which this supposed right to secede could be implemented? This would indicate how seriously they are taking this right.

Dr. POSSONY. No implementing procedure is indicated. This is a purely declaratory "right." The Communists pay obeisance to principles by parroting them but to them rights are abstractions, with very little concrete meaning. Actually, paragraph 58 of their Criminal Code defines "separatist" propaganda—this is the negative name for the same policy which, positively, is described as "secession." Separatist propaganda is a counterrevolutionary crime and carries the same penalties as treason. I am not sure what these penalties are according to the latest revision of their Code, but for about 40 years of Soviet history, so-called treason was punishable by death. Thus, the constitutional "right of secession" is negated by the Criminal Code. Russian nationalism has been rechristened "Soviet patriotism" and is good. National liberation movements against non-Communist states also are good. But *non*-Russian nationalism in the Soviet bloc is dubbed "bourgeois chauvinism" or separatism and is bad, a crime.

Mr. McNAMARA. Do the Communists not claim that citizens of foreign countries, that is, non-Soviet citizens, can commit acts of treason against the Soviet Union?

Dr. POSSONY. This is quite correct. The meaning of this term is different from ours. To them, anybody who opposes the Soviet Union or even communism is a traitor. This means that anyone who is committed to the idea of America is a traitor even though he is an American and not a Soviet citizen. They used to have a law—I presume they still have it—which says that foreigners who belong to institutions which may prepare for or take warlike measures against the Soviet Union and whose activities endanger the structure of the Soviet State are traitors. Wait a minute; I think I have a reference with me. Here it is. In Edward J. Rozek's book *Allied Wartime Diplomacy, A Pattern in Poland*—

Mr. McNAMARA. Where was this book published?

Dr. POSSONY. In New York by John Wiley, a very reputable academic publisher. The author, who used to be at Harvard and who teaches now at the University of Colorado, based his researches on documentation in the files of the Polish Government-in-Exile. These files date back to 1939. Here is the reference on page 103. The author quotes Article 54, paragraph 13 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code which states that—

those in foreign countries whose occupation or the institution to which they belong may expose the Soviet Union to war or may in any other way endanger the structure of the Soviet State will be punished by death or imprisonment.

Mr. McNAMARA. Have they ever used this?

Dr. POSSONY. Well, in 1941 they executed a number of Polish judges, civil servants, and military officers under that law. I would not be surprised if this were the law which brought death to the hapless victims of Katyn.

Here is a document which the American public really should know. The Poles protested against these Soviet barbarities. The answer they received and which is on file with the Polish Government-in-Exile reads as follows:

The Red Star—the symbol of Communism—has five arms. Each stands for one continent of the world. Sooner or later Communism is going to dominate the whole world. Therefore, every person, in spite of his present nationality, is subject to Communist authority. Every act, even of non-Soviet citizens, may be and must be punished by the Soviet authorities if that act was committed against the Soviet State in the course of fulfilling one's work in his own country.

Of course, this means that all of us here in this room, as well as the inhabitants of the Pentagon, the White House, the State Department, Members of Congress, the Supreme Court, and so forth, are punishable by "death or imprisonment"—it is not said by which death or how much imprisonment. The remarkable thing is that this document is an *official* diplomatic communication by the Soviet Government to a foreign government.

Mr. McNAMARA. Well, the very monstrosity of communism is its own best camouflage. Let's get back to the semantics of secession and separatism. What does it mean?

Dr. POSSONY. The meaning of all this semantic trickery is as follows: In the non-Communist world the right to secession must be enforced whenever possible. If they could get South Carolina or North Dakota to secede from the United States today, they would press it by all means; but if the Armenian Republic inside the Soviet Union would like to secede, of course that would be counterrevolutionary, and as a counterrevolutionary movement, Communists are entitled to suppress the secessionist movement.

Mr. ARENS. Again we are back to semantics.

Dr. POSSONY. We are back to semantics, and to dialectics. A may mean A, but also B, C, and D. It all depends. Truth is a matter of circumstance. These mental gymnastics are techniques of power for power's sake. Yet the Communists stick to their flexible ideological orientation for their own justification. They have to live with their own conscience. Moreover, to keep Stalin or Khrushchev in power is not a cause for which soldiers want to die. Communism is a better motivator, and the denial of free speech conceals the ideological merry-go-round.

Mr. McNAMARA. According to what you said, the principle of self-determination has no meaning within the Soviet Union. Is this correct?

Dr. POSSONY. Not quite. The Communists recognize the power of the national idea within their empire. They fear this nationalism more than anything else, including U.S. bombs. Their job, as they see it, is to render this national idea meaningless. Since they understand that this cannot be done by argumentation or by force, they ostensibly acknowledge it and otherwise do their best, or worst, to Russify the education of the younger generation. They also disperse nations, so far as this is practical.

Their language policy is a major surgical tool. In the first place, the local languages are used extensively to carry out the government's agitation. Those languages are "transmission belts" to enlist popular support in the non-Russian areas. This has the double advantage of humoring nationalism and, at the same time, contributing to the effectiveness of the Soviet system. Note that the printed output in the local languages is restricted to popular types of information and messages. If they had our system, we could say that the tabloids, the comics, the soap operas, and the dime novels are presented in the local languages; as well as traffic signs, public health posters, and invitations to give money.

As to cultural and scientific works, a major effort is made to have all this done in Russian. Moreover, the histories of the local nations are fabricated in Moscow. So are the dictionaries, which are designed to put as many Russian words into the local language as possible. The purpose of this language pollution is to weaken national consciousness and facilitate the adoption of Russian. Furthermore, the non-Russian elites are educated in the Russian language, the language of the "big brother." They are frequently given jobs away from home, while Russian elite types take positions in the non-Russian republics. Local cultural groups, for instance, groups of poets, are dispersed. For example, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences is perhaps the most frequently purged body in the U.S.S.R. All this can be summarized by saying that the Communist intent is to transform the non-Russian languages within the Soviet Union into very secondary, primitive, out-of-date tools of communication, in the hope that gradually they would fall out of use. You may call this language strangulation.

Mr. McNAMARA. Is this in line with the Constitution?

Dr. POSSONY. Well, the Constitution says that judicial proceedings are to be conducted in the language of the union republic, that all individuals can use their own languages in court, and that everybody has the right to education in his own language. All this is fine, though partly theoretical. The Constitution also guarantees "inviolability of the person," including inviolability of the home and of correspondence, freedom of speech and assembly, and so on. This Constitution was adopted during the very period when Stalin was purging thousands of his party comrades and was sending millions of his compatriots into slave labor camps, where a large percentage of them died. The Constitution was adopted to deceive the world, including the Russians. To the Communists words are tools to achieve effects, not means to communicate in the search for truth. Constitutional commitments are subordinate to the supposed requirements of Communist tactics. They have less validity than a quote from Lenin. And they cannot be enforced. Of course, this perverted use of men's greatest single resource, language, cannot fail but harm the Communists also. I doubt that many of them still know what their ideology really is. You remember Confucius' idea that bad government must result from disorder in language. Well, the Chinese sage is borne out in the Soviet Union.

Mr. ARENS. If there are constant modifications of the ideology of communism, what is the stable element in the philosophy which binds Communists together?

Dr. POSSONY. The world revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat, or rather the party, as well as the Socialist-Communist mode of production.

Mr. ARENS. Does the language or jargon of international communism vary with geographical or cultural areas of the world?

Dr. POSSONY. Yes and no. There are common elements in all Communist propaganda efforts. That is why you can go to any country, I think, and identify Communist outlets.

On the other hand, they will avoid the usage of terms which are offensive in a particular area. In the United States, the word "dictatorship" has completely gone out of the Communist vocabulary; so has the term "violence."

They may use words such as "discipline" or "state direction" or "democracy" or something like that; but not "dictatorship." An American does not go for that, and they are not going to use tabu expressions. In Eastern European states or in Asia, they do not have any particular compunction about these terms, but they always avoid offensive words.

Practically everywhere they conceal that they are, usually, a small minority. They identify themselves with the "people," give the impression that their proposals are only what the "people" want, and actually, very often, adopt the most popular desires in a given area; except that they secretly interpret them in their own fashion. For example, they almost everywhere espouse agricultural reform, in the hope of getting the "masses" behind themselves and also of destroying the social structure, if such a reform came about. Of course, they do not aim at agricultural reform, i.e., better distribution of landownership. Their goal is the collectivization of agriculture—no private ownership of land.

Mr. ARENS. Is the objective of international communism conversion or conquest?

Dr. POSSONY. They see this as two sides of one coin. They recruit Communists by strife and conflict and by fighting in combat; in addition to using propaganda. The actual exercise of strength is a recruiting element.

Then as they convert many people to their organization and line of thinking—whether they be truly convinced or not—they gain more strength. Then this greater strength is applied again; and again they garner new recruits. This is an unending process.

The man gets into the apparatus in some way, it does not matter how. Then they subject him to indoctrination, and make him into a Communist.

"Brainwashing" is a term which Ed Hunter produced on the basis of his knowledge of Communist China, but this is standard operating procedure for them. They use this all the time. The way they do it is the same: it is by disciplinary mental exercises.

They put the man into an indoctrination course and he has to memorize the message. The brain can hold just so much information and it will be filled up with communism; they force him to rationalize, to think in Communist terms time and time again; and finally he becomes a true Communist.

It does not necessarily work because the turnover in all Communist parties is very great. The human mind is more than putty. On the

other hand, they have gained a lot of very disciplined members by this method.

But conversion is not enough. Enemies will remain, considerably more enemies than comrades and fellow travelers. Those enemies must be liquidated as social forces and organizations, and many must be destroyed physically. Save for one or two dubious exceptions, communism has not expanded by conversion but by conquest. Conversion—or at least intellectual neutralization—plays a role in their conquest, but power comes from the barrel of the gun. In future, undoubtedly, it is going to grow out from nuclear bombs and missile warheads. They want to conquer the world and they want conversions to facilitate the conquest.

Mr. ARENS. Can we recognize a Communist from the language which he uses?

D. POSSONY. In most instances, yes. You might not always be able to recognize him if he makes a particular effort to escape detection at a given time. However, over a long period of time, any person who is a Communist, any organization that is under Communist control, is detectable from their language except, probably, secret agents, espionage organizations, and the like, which can be detected only by counterintelligence techniques.

Mr. ARENS. Why and how?

Dr. POSSONY. The semantic detection of Communists and Communist propaganda can be achieved through a straightforward scientific method known as "content analysis." You count and evaluate statistically the various phrases and terms they are using. Furthermore, you compare the particular lines they are pushing at a given time with the lines that are pushed in self-acknowledged Communist organs.

This line is not necessarily always the same in London as it is in Moscow. Yet, if there is a publication in England which does not admit it is communistic, you still can compare it with the local Communist outlets and you will find the coincidence.

Furthermore, you will find that sometime back the key publication of the communistic party in a particular country issued a directive. If you find that directive—and in many instances it is in print—then you can take your cues from your analysis of this directive and you will find the various organs which follow this directive.

It is true that, on a particular issue, the Communists may be pushing a line which also is the argument of a non-Communist group. To determine the character of this group, the frequency of coincidence supplies the answer: the more often the "lines" coincide, the more closely that group is affiliated with the Communists.

The Communist character of a person or a magazine can be established also by an analysis of what they don't say rather than what they say. Communists, generally speaking, will never criticize the Soviet Union or a Communist party, they will not extol the accomplishments of the American economic system, they will not counsel moderation or objectivity or evolution, and they will rarely fail to lambast one or the other force of "reaction."

Mr. ARENS. What do the Communists mean by the word "reactionary"?

Dr. POSSONY. Generally speaking, anyone who at any given time is opposed to them or the programs they are advocating is a reactionary.

Mr. ARENS. Why do they use the word "reactionary"?

Dr. POSSONY. No one likes to be called a reactionary. The term denotes hostility to progress and improvement, as well as satisfaction with evil conditions. Of course, just because the Communists call someone a reactionary does not transform that person into a reactionary character. Take as an example: in the Russian Revolution of 1917 the term reactionary was applied to Kerensky and to many Social Democrats and Mensheviks, as well as liberals and democrats. The Kerensky government was a Socialist government. I do not think there was a non-Socialist in it at the time of its demise. Well, this not-so-moderate Socialist government was described as "reactionary." If they would have described this government as what it was, namely, Socialist, their propaganda would not have been so effective.

Mr. McNAMARA. "Socialist" is not a smear word.

Dr. POSSONY. That is correct. Socialism allegedly denotes a social consciousness, social justice, eagerness for reform, an ambition to end exploitation and discrimination. The fact of the matter is that, by all objective criteria, the Communists, with their tyrannical system based upon the bureaucratic class, are reactionaries through and through. Yet they put this label on their opponent, for example, the United States, which historically and by achievement has been the most effective and successful opponent of reaction.

Incidentally, they are perfectly happy to collaborate with true reactionaries. Their collaboration with the Kaiser's agents got them into power; they helped—deliberately or not—Hitler to take power in 1933; and they now employ numerous former Nazis in East Germany, many of them in the security police, of all places.

You said that "Socialist" is not a smear word. Quite so. Whenever they attacked the Social Democrats during the twenties and thirties, they called them "Social-Fascists." Then they turned around and invited them to participate in a "united front" against the liberal and conservative parties.

Mr. McNAMARA. Is there a relationship between present-day Communist use of semantics, twisting the meaning of words, and the old Aesopian language used by Lenin?

Dr. POSSONY. Yes. This is a standard technique. The Aesopian language is developed with particular care in areas where there is some kind of censorship or a great deal of critical attention to Communist publications.

I would refer you to the place where Lenin defined the Aesopian language. This is in the preface to his book on imperialism. When he wrote that preface, in 1917, before he had seized power, he was very enthusiastic about the freedom of speech which was then permitted in Russia, which was really unlimited, following the defeat of the Czar. The body of his book, however, had been written before the overthrow of the Czar and written in view of the Czarist censor. Lenin planned to publish the book in Czarist Russia, during wartime.

"Aesopian language can now be dropped," he said in effect. "The reader will have little trouble understanding what I meant. When I was talking about Japan or Korea, I really was talking about Russia and Poland. References to Russia and Poland would have been scratched by the Czarist censor, so instead of arguing with him I used Japan and Korea." This was the gist of Lenin's statement. I do

not think Lenin anticipated at that time that the Aesopian language would later be reintroduced by the Communists.

This technique of getting around the censor has been a well-known practice in many countries. Communist semantics, the use of language as a weapon, goes beyond Aesopian language. Aesopian language is designed to produce a message through a veil. Communist semantics are designed to disorient the noninitiated. Obviously, the distinction is sometimes blurred.

Mr. ARENS. What do the Communists mean by the word "progressive"?

Dr. POSSONY. Everybody who is supporting them is progressive. A person can be progressive at one time, reactionary another time. Chiang Kai-shek was very progressive when he ordered the Kuomintang to go with the Communists in the twenties and he became reactionary when he kicked out the Communists.

Mr. ARENS. What do they mean by the word "imperialist"?

Dr. POSSONY. An imperialist state is any state which opposes the Soviet Union. The term is usually addressed to a larger state which has the power to damage the Soviet Union, and a state which takes care of its own security interests.

For example, when the United States went into Lebanon, we were imperialists. In their jargon we are imperialists anyway, but in this particular way we applied imperialism. This meaning has changed slightly, because in the early days they employed the term in the same sense as the word originally came into use in the Western World, namely, any imperial power like the British Empire; specifically, a nation which has colonies.

The "imperialist war" is essentially a war between imperialist powers and is, in some ways or many ways, fought for the control of these imperial possessions or colonies.

There also is the meaning of "imperialism as the last phase of capitalism." Lenin argued that after the full development of the internal market, capitalism could exist only by developing external markets; as these markets are developed, capitalism has reached its end. Lenin's analysis was wrong. He did not understand that "markets" can be developed indefinitely, and he made the logical error of confusing the completion of the political distribution of the colonial areas with the completion of the development of the economic markets. The dynamic progression of the free enterprise system remained a closed book to him.

Under the guise of "federation" and of associated "people's democracies," modern Soviet Russia has become the foremost imperialist power in the world. The Ukraine, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Yakutia are just as much Russian colonies as East Germany and Poland. The much publicized "freedom of secession" never has been practiced by the imperialist Soviet Union, but it was practiced by the French Union under General deGaulle, just as it was practiced by Britain and the United States, for example, in the cases of India, Ghana, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico.

Communist propaganda has been very effective concealing the imperialist character of Soviet Russia.

Mr. ARENS. What do the Communists mean by "warmongering" and "warmongers"?

Dr. POSSONY. Anyone who advocates that the Western nations—at present, of course, specifically the United States—maintain military strength at a truly effective level, is a warmonger.

Anyone who considers that the national defense is an important problem and anyone who advocates that military force be used whenever necessary, in the defense especially of national and freeworld interests against the Communists, is a warmonger.

The Communists are great experts in "labeling" and name calling. They usually refrain from attacking a person on grounds of real or pretended turpitude—they may still need and exploit those same venal or vulnerable men—but they like to label their opponents in a political sense. This is an old Russian custom. You find in early Russian political writings, especially of leftwing orientation, that a person's party affiliation or ideological bent are considered the most important piece of information about him.

The free world has not yet learned that when someone is labeled a reactionary, a Fascist (a label the Communists, strangely enough, prefer to the term "Nazi"), a feudal lord, a Wall Street banker, an oppressor, or an exploiter, he actually may be something quite different; and he usually also is a human being, a fact the Communists want to conceal. During the Russian civil war those who disliked the Bolsheviks were accused of trying to restore the monarchy, yet about 95 percent of the Russian electorate at that time was opposed to restoration. After World War II, agrarian reform parties were hit as clerico-Fascist; and liberal democrats like Benes and Masaryk were described as though they were degenerate descendants of Metternich. Yet then, the Communists turn around and praise Ivan the Terrible's and Peter the Great's contribution to Russian history, ship oil to Mussolini's Italy after the League of Nations declared sanctions against that country, and enter a prolonged flirtation with Peron of Argentina. And we allow them to get away with all that.

Mr. ARENS. I do not believe that our record is quite clear, Dr. Possony, respecting your appraisal of why the Communists use words or attribute to words meanings different from the meanings attributed by the Western mind.

Is it because they want to deceive the West or is it because they in truth and in fact have a different connotation to the Communist mind?

Dr. POSSONY. Both; it is both.

Mr. ARENS. Would you give us a little elaboration on each of the two elements?

Dr. POSSONY. All right. Let us take the word "democracy." They want to deceive the West by using this term, because if they were to say what they really believe, namely, dictatorship, such usage would be bad from the propagandist point of view.

They have to claim that they are superior in terms of the Western or liberal system of values. They must claim success in terms of truly progressive standards. This is really in some ways a compliment to the Western system of values, because they are not saying, certainly not to the West, that dictatorship is a superior form of government.

They say democracy is superior, and claim that they are a democracy, even of a higher type. This is where the deception comes in, often in a deliberate form.

At the same time, we must not forget that, within the Russian and Communist context, most of these terms have had a history different from that of the West. In many ways their usage reflects a different history of meaning and interpretation. Russian psychology also enters the picture—for example, their traditions of free speech and discussion differ significantly from ours. Sometimes they are aware of these differences, sometimes they are not. Irrespective of any "natural" or naive usage of political terminology by the Communists, whenever they see an opportunity to deceive, they use it, especially if it is a matter of sugar-coating the pill. This tendency to deceive often assumes the form of hairsplitting about terminological meanings.

Then they must use many of the Western terms in one interpretation or the other—this includes specifically democracy—in order to justify themselves before their own peoples.

The word "socialism" is in that category because, after all, their ideological strength derives from the expectation of many people that social problems will be solved through communism.

As a party, they of course know that they are not democratic. They know that whatever democratic procedures they are applying are pretty much of a sham or, at any rate, different from the conventional meaning of the term.

I think this is very clear in the case of "democracy"; I do not think this is quite so clear with respect to the term "socialism." With respect to that term they probably have illusions as to what they are actually doing.

There is another group of terms about which they just have not done too much thinking. For example, their notions of "property" are rudimentary, if not primitive. I do not believe they—and this includes the average Russian—are capable of understanding that private property as constituted in the United States is one of the conditions of freedom. Most Russians tend to understand the significance of landownership, but stockownership, for example, is utterly beyond their comprehension.

Hence, you have a very complex situation. Even if the Communists were to abstain from deliberate deception, the semantic difficulties of mutual understanding would remain enormous. To obtain a real understanding, the differential meaning of practically every term would have to be determined.

Mr. ARENS. Is there a comparable deception in the concepts which the international Communist movement would foist on the West by such programs as the exchange programs, freer travel, and the like?

Dr. POSSOVY. In the first place, whether they want to deceive or not, they have no choice but to act according to their own principles and to their own structure; and their own structure is that when a man goes abroad there is fear that he may defect. Therefore they must select their man properly. They must know whether they can trust him from the point of view of the Communist state.

Furthermore, the secret or political police is around; it has to supervise the man. The man knows that he is being watched; consequently when he is in the free world here, he cannot talk out of tune because if he goes back he is going to be in trouble. Even if he is separated from other Soviet citizens, he will be afraid that his utterances will be reported—the myth of MVD omniscience is deeply rooted in all Russians.

However you slice this, those are the facts of life. Sometimes they are more in evidence; sometimes they are slightly less.

Consequently, anyone who comes over here must be assumed to be a stalwart Communist, or a person who at least has excellent connections inside the Communist Party. Otherwise he would not have been permitted to travel.

Some of these travelers must be assumed to be in contact with the secret police or with other Soviet conflict agencies. This may include political agents who are supposed to get a point across or scientists who are expected to acquire some kind of knowledge which would be useful to the Soviet Union.

As to the chances of "understanding," remember these Soviet travelers are not permitted to depart from the script in any significant manner; that many never lose their shadow or chaperone; and that even if all these circumstances were quite different, they do not have the psychological background nor even the knowledge to understand free and particularly American institutions. Any of us who has had contact with bona fide Russian exiles knows how difficult it is for these people, even the non- and anti-Communists, to get the feel of American life. I would not be at all surprised if some of these Soviet travelers, upon seeing our parking lots, would jump to the conclusion that the cars have been put there for their benefit. The mistrust of these people is unimaginable, and nothing is more ridiculous than the frequent comment that those Russians are just like Americans. If this were true, hundreds of years of history would have left no psychological traces. From the human point of view, dictatorship would be just as good as democracy. The Russian nation has splendid characteristics; one of them is their ability to survive perennially bad government. Every human has many things, perhaps most things, in common with every other human. But insofar as politically relevant attitudes are concerned, there cannot but be a significant difference between Russians and Americans, and especially between Communists and Americans.

Unfortunately, Americans are quite naive on this point. They easily take to liking a person for his personal characteristics, but they do not quite understand that the language barrier conceals a person's true characteristics and that most of their Russian interlocutors are play-acting in one way or the other. Of course, there are many splendid Russians to be met, but then the mistake often is made of transferring the good and likable qualities of the Russian travelers and chance acquaintances to the Soviet Government and the Communist Party and to mistake the Communist Soviet Government for the Russian people.

Americans are accustomed to a government which must take account of public opinion. They cannot conceive that this is not the case in the Soviet Union. I am utterly convinced that the majority of Soviet citizens want peace, just as I am convinced, on the basis of considerable evidence, that the Soviet Government is hostile to us and, given a favorable opportunity, would not hesitate to go to war against us. The peacefulness of the Soviet citizen becomes clear to the Americans meeting him, and since the Communists are a hopeless minority, most people in Russia should voice anti-Communist sentiments which, in actual fact, they fail to do. If the American tourist assumes that the Soviet Government is as friendly as its sub-

jects, he falls into the very trap which the Communists prepared for him. A friend of mine, far from any left, let alone Communist, sympathies, a few months ago, traveled to Russia where he had been during the thirties. He found the people more relaxed and more outspoken than before, and he was fast to jump to optimistic conclusions. Soviet psychological warfare had scored one point. In other instances I know of, they were not so lucky.

It may be argued that increased contact could not hurt, but would tend to improve the situation. I am inclined to agree with this to a point, in the realization that there also is a distinct possibility that misunderstandings may grow. I do not fear that the Soviet travelers will gain converts to communism, but I am afraid that the utility of such programs, as means of peace, is highly overrated. There were innumerable contacts between Germans and French throughout centuries. These people knew a great deal about each other and shared, more or less, the same culture, but they fought bloody wars.

Yet, on balance, there are two advantages to exchange programs:

1. The Soviet traveler will get an impression of the American economy and thus acquire some kind of yardstick to evaluate the effectiveness of Soviet socialism, and he may gain numerous impressions about the differences between the American and Soviet system; a number of these inevitably will be to our advantage.

By advantage I do not mean that these Soviet visitors necessarily will get friendly to the United States. On the contrary, we must expect that some of them will become really hateful and envious *because* they have visited this country. But their observation of the American scene will enable them to evaluate the performance of their own economic system and to see "capitalism"—which they were told produces only misery and unemployment—in an entirely different light. I believe that these visits could influence, in a modest way, the future evolution inside Russia.

Yet the more sophisticated visitors undoubtedly will understand that some of our significant devices, such as self-service in food chain stores and free credit, would be difficult to use in Russia. Popcorn machines, cigarette vendors, candy automats wouldn't survive long in the Soviet Union. We also should remind ourselves that we may be better off if Russia retains its present system, which presumably gives us less competition than we might be getting from a system in which the creative abilities of the population were allowed to make themselves felt. Since, according to Tocqueville, the Russo-American clash was inevitable, we might as well be grateful that Russia is governed by a doctrinaire bureaucratic ruling class.

2. Exchanges of a scientific and perhaps technical type—let us say in the fields of cancer, heart diseases, plant breeding, and the like—would be mutually beneficial. If I am not mistaken, we learned from Russian medicine about blood transfusions. There are many things which the free world could learn from Russian science. Scientific contact and even purely human contact have a value in themselves.

This idea of the innate value of scientific contacts is entirely within the traditions of the enlightenment. We could profit from the intrinsic worth of this concept if we were to recognize its limitations, especially as this concept is to be applied not to our friends in Western Europe, but to the Communists. One limitation is that such sci-

tific contacts can be abused for military and economic purposes. Another is that the Soviets are not above feeding us a lot of misinformation. A third one is that some of their sciences are in the nature of propaganda—particularly some of their historical and social sciences.

The Communists want these contacts in order to strengthen *their* country, and secondly to influence the minds of *our* own scientists. Some of our men are coming home praising the enormous support the Soviet Government is giving to science; the implication is that communism may be a better system for scientists than democracy. In due time this implication will be spelled out more clearly. In the meantime, though, some of our gullible scientists better bone up on the Russian tradition of Potemkin villages: a stone throw from some of the most modern medical facilities in Moscow which so impressed our visitors, Russian children are given tonsillectomy without benefit of full anesthesia. Nor are the children kept in the hospital. Perhaps the next batch of visitors would inquire not about socialized but about *class* medicine in the Soviet Union. It is a fascinating subject.

Mr. ARENS. How does the international Communist movement benefit by this process?

Dr. POSSONY. I do not know that it does. The Communists initiated the exchange program but they are very reluctant to agree to more than token exchanges. They could benefit by persuading naive members of the free world, of which there are many, that "Communists" are human beings, who do not have a tail and do not look like a devil.

They also would acquire knowledge and know-how which we have and bring it back to strengthen their own structure.

Furthermore, by just traveling around here and by learning more about foreign countries, they gain a better knowledge of these countries and possibly acquire contacts.

They could learn a great deal of our political, economic, and other problems; and this would help their operations against us.

They will become very interested in large-scale exchange if they persuade themselves that there is no significant danger of defection among Soviet travelers and that this mutual acquisition of knowledge strengthens the Soviet Union more than it does us. This is their ultimate criterion.

But suppose this knowledge bears, almost exclusively, on matters related to human welfare—we still may gain if the Soviets at long last may direct more of their attention to the health and well-being of their citizens.

Mr. McNAMARA. If we might gain, how can you explain that the Soviets have been pushing this program? Khrushchev and Mikoyan, numerous Soviet publications, and the U.S. Communist Party are engaged in an all-out effort to promote these exchanges. Is this not an indication that Moscow feels it is they who are gaining through this program?

Dr. POSSONY. I have no doubt that this is their evaluation. Whether they are right is another matter. The fact is that they have found a few Americans who dislike this or that in our country and are concluding, from real or alleged American shortcomings, that the Soviet Union must be peace loving. Others think that the Soviet Union arouses our anger because it is so successful, exactly, as—

allegedly—the United States aroused British envy. Mr. Eaton reasons that we have a Gestapo in America, hence the Soviet Union knows no purges, no slave labor, no dictatorship—and of course, it just loves this Gestapo-ridden America.

With due respect to Communist psychological warfare, I believe this type of thinking is “made in U.S.” These people cannot get more befuddled even if they travel through Russia, from Brest to Vladivostok. I don’t think that our tourists in the Soviet Union will be taken in so easily. The greater danger is that Russian tourists in *this* country will succeed in scoring hits with many of our organizations which espouse various worthy causes, such as international cooperation, without realizing that more is involved than after-dinner speeches. Undoubtedly here is an opportunity for the Communists to influence American opinion, to a degree. Still, Stalin hardly would have agreed to this exchange program; he was not about to take the risk of exchange backfiring on him. I would not be surprised if, at a later day, Khrushchev and Mikoyan will be called on the carpet and be criticized for a right deviation and for “adventurism.” We should recognize that in many ways, insofar as American travel in the Soviet Union is concerned, this program is a departure from both the age-old Russian and the newer Communist tradition of keeping all foreigners out from everywhere, especially the gold-plated toilets they never built.

It is easy to see why the Communists are so hopeful. To them, the exchange program is above all a propaganda maneuver. It is connected with their “peaceful coexistence” campaign. They hope that select contacts will soften U.S. attitudes vis-a-vis the Soviet Union—this might lead to a reduction of U.S. armaments, to withdrawal from forward bases, to abandonment of Berlin, increased trade with the Soviet Union, and so on; in short, to a boost in the relative power position of the Soviet Union.

The danger that many of our tourists in the Soviet Union—and the many American hosts to Russian tourists, who go out of their way to be nice to their guests—will fall into the Communist trap must not be underrated. I feel that we may be handling the situation a little too optimistically.

One thing our travelers must attempt is to get out from the In-tourist showplaces and look into the real Soviet Russia. Somehow I can’t visualize that sturdy character, the American tourist, coming home enthusiastic about the pleasures and comforts of Russian manners and life. But he may be impressed with the suggestion that the Soviet Union is, as they put it, “peace loving.” To guard our many little Red Riding Hoods, we should see to it that all travelers to the Soviet Union be given a short travel guide, a sort of propaganda vaccination, or an ideological Baedeker. I also feel that the present levels of the program are not satisfactory. It would be better if *more* traveling were done on both sides, at least for 1 or 2 years. Then we can take stock again.

The exchange program is an experiment, as well as a risk. We have to watch how it works out.

Mr. ARENS. Related to this general subject matter, Doctor, is there a comparable twisting of the concepts which the Western mind has of an international conference or an international forum in which we would sit down with leaders of the Kremlin and negotiate for peace within the framework of this term as conceived by the Western mind?

Dr. POSSONY. Definitely. I think that the Western approach to this is that of a businessman who transacts some business: you exchange value for value. Each transactor is interested in his profit and benefit, and the transaction serves the interests of both. Agreements or contracts are honored because this is in the interest of the contractors.

We assume that when we go to a conference with the Soviets, very often they are anxious—perhaps for their own reasons, but nevertheless anxious—to further the particular object under discussion for its own sake, and in the end conclude an agreement.

Well, the Communists do not think that way at all. To them a conference, an international negotiation, is a tactical maneuver and it can be used whether actually there is an agreement at the end of the conference or there is not.

You use the conference in order to pressurize the West into some concession. If an agreement must be concluded, it can be broken whenever necessary.

You will find that whenever the Soviets come to a conference, they want us to give something. This is beautifully prepared, why it would be advantageous for us to give and why, if we were to give, peace would be assured—for another interim period.

The Communists do not even bother to conceal this concept of negotiation. When Mikoyan was in America, he was queried about the notion that Berlin should be internationalized. He thought this was a good idea, but after a while it turned out that he suggested only the internationalization of West Berlin. As to East Berlin, of course, this was the capital of East Germany, hence no change in the status quo was possible. In other words, the West is invited to give up West Berlin, but the Soviets would not give a *quid pro quo*. The amusing thing about this was that Mikoyan seemed genuinely surprised that anyone could even be thinking about the internationalization of both Berlins. We are beginning to learn that the Communist Russians are *ruse* and devious. We do not yet quite realize that their sense of objectivity is truly "underdeveloped" and their sense of fair play nonexistent. Many of them don't even understand what those terms mean. And we find it difficult to grasp this central fact.

What is negotiation, Communist style? First, the Communists reap the propaganda benefits. Second, as to the object of the negotiation, they take and the West gives.

So "negotiation" is essentially a method to get something from us in a pleasant way, which otherwise they would have to get by forceful means.

When we make a concession, we think that we have stabilized the situation; to them, when we have made a concession, this leads to the further disruption of our system. Moreover, one concession must lead to the next.

If one particular element is broken out of our system, another opening for a new wedge that can be driven in has been created. Essentially, "negotiation" is one of their conquest techniques. The particular value of this technique is that it tends to weaken our will to resist.

Naturally, some negotiations about a concrete issue always will be necessary. Those specific negotiations need not be harmful. The danger arises from "negotiations" about large issues which, at present,

are not negotiable, such as world peace, coexistence within spheres of influence, disarmament, and the like.

Mr. ARENS. What does this process of sitting down at a conference table do from the standpoint of affecting the minds of the people who are presently held in subjugation by the leaders of the Kremlin?

Dr. POSSONY. If the Western Powers sit down with the Communist leaders they, ipso facto, treat them as equals. They, ipso facto, acknowledge that the Bolshevik leaders represent a legitimate government, represent a government which is like any other government, a decent member of the family of nations. In some instances, such a negotiation may be interpreted as an acknowledgment of the status quo, that is, American acquiescence in continued subjugation and continuing "revolution."

Whether this implied acknowledgment of their alleged legitimacy has a negative impact on the subjugated peoples depends on circumstances and on the topic of negotiation. I think that in many instances it will have this effect and thus would tend to strengthen the Bolshevik camp.

On the other hand, if the negotiation is designed to eliminate a particular worry from a subjugated population, for example, negotiation about feeding hungry people or even one to prevent a particular war which would be fought on the back of this nation, it may not have that effect.

I think that there always is a difference between a negotiation with the Russians or with the satellites or the Chinese. A particular negotiation may have a negative impact on a satellite nation, but not on the non-Communists among the Russians. The significant question always will be whether we negotiate from strength or weakness and whether we stand up to the Bolsheviks or cave in.

Worry will come inevitably to all non-Communists behind the curtain as soon as they feel we are falling in a Soviet trap. As soon as we give any evidence that we do not approach the negotiation realistically and that we are willing to be taken in, then they will be very much concerned. Our allies within the Soviet bloc are weaker than they need to be, because American stamina and resolve are regarded with considerable skepticism. After all, we were licked in many negotiations with the Soviets.

Mr. ARENS. What is the net result of pronouncements made by leaders of the Western World to the effect that we believe that the leaders of the Kremlin are sincere devotees of peace?

Dr. POSSONY. I think that is definitely negative.

Mr. ARENS. Why and how?

Dr. POSSONY. I cannot conceive that any reasonable Russian believes in the peacefulness of the Bolsheviks. If we give the appearance of believing in this, they cannot help but think we are stupid and the Communists will outwit us.

Furthermore, these non-Communists are afraid that we are operating on what is at best a very unproved assumption, and that, on the strength of this assumption that the Communists are peace-loving, we are reducing our own strength. In case of American weakness, the chances that war will occur are increased and so are the chances of Communist victory. So the majority of the non-Communists will find it advisable to accommodate themselves to the system.

I think that any statement on our side which leaves the slightest doubt as to how we evaluate Communists, any assertion that we give them the benefit of the doubt, has a negative impact, because it is either a lie or a stupidity. As the leading nation in the world, the United States is deprived of the privilege of mendacity or idiocy. This type of thing also is dangerous inside the United States.

Mr. McNAMARA. Should the policy of the free world be to lessen tensions with the Soviet empire or increase tensions?

Dr. POSSONY. The word "tension" is a very interesting term. It was originated by American social scientists and later was taken over by Communist propaganda. It is a beautiful device to get us into trouble.

The term implies that lowered "tensions" would serve the cause of peace. But when we reduce tension, we give in to the Communists, while we increase tensions when we resist.

I would leave the word "tension" out of this discussion entirely. I would say that we should do nothing, absolutely nothing, which undermines our own strength. We should make no concession to the Soviets on any of their aggressive moves.

We should not necessarily go out of our way in threatening that we would attack them, because that might not be a good way of doing it; but tension or no tension, peace is up to them. Tension has been produced by them and is continued by them and by their desire to take over the whole world.

If the Soviets should decide that the world revolution is a stupid idea and cannot be realized in the first place and that, therefore, this operating all over the world in order to advance their cause is, in the long run, counterproductive and if, consequently, they call off the world revolution and Russian imperialism—and I am not saying they can or would—but if they were to do that, there would be little tension left. If we reduced tension and became more and more accommodating, the danger would be increased. If they were to abandon their objective, tension would be reduced and so would the danger of war.

Tension is a symptom of Communist goals and actions, an effect and not a cause. The whole argument is typical of the soporific and sophomoric "solutions" which are hatched on American campuses. A physician who would prescribe throwing away the handkerchief in order to cure the cold would not stay in the profession too long. The situation in the social sciences is different, unfortunately. In brief, we can lower tensions only by sacrificing our survival interests. Genuine lowering of tension is an action only the Communists can take—by abandoning their basic objective. Presumably, though, the leopard cannot change its spots.

Mr. ARENS. There would not be any international Communist movement if they decided to call off the world revolution, would there?

Dr. POSSONY. No, there would not. But can they call it off if they wanted to? I doubt it.

Mr. ARENS. What observations do you have, on the basis of your background, intensive experience, and study of the international Communist operation, with reference to the subject of atomic warfare; threat of atomic warfare; and creation of fears of atomic warfare?

Dr. POSSONY. In the early period of communism, one of their stronger slogans was that communism had to be installed because, otherwise, people would fall into ever greater misery. Communism was to be the corrective against all social ills: hunger, unemployment, and resultant political and social handicaps.

At first, this was stated in terms of actual food: the longer capitalism exists, the less people are going to eat; and the rich are getting richer and the poor, poorer.

In the later twenties, during the world depression, this was replaced by the slogan that capitalism means unemployment. Occasionally, it also was emphasized that capitalism means war.

Now, the Soviets think they have found a real fear-producer, the nuclear weapon. As long as capitalism exists, atomic war is inevitable. Hence to prevent war, the Communists outside the Kremlin must do their utmost to overthrow capitalism. If you really believe in peace, you must become a revolutionary or, at any rate, do the bidding of the Soviet Union.

In the image they project, nuclear war means that practically everyone is going to be dead. Not only the nations of today will be obliterated, but all offspring, 600 generations down; in time will deteriorate into monsters; although I have difficulty in visualizing any offspring of obliterated populations. The imperialist nations will be destroyed; the Communist nations will not be destroyed. Never mind the logic, this is nuclear politics, Soviet style. This is the official line on that.

The genetic argument is tailored to the atomic test cessation issue; it serves as a tool to reduce our lead in nuclear technology. The obliteration argument serves to frighten the free world into disarmament and then into surrender. And the argument that the Soviet nations can survive nuclear war serves to prevent internal pressure toward peace upon the Soviet governments.

Fear inhibits clear thinking. The more fear the Soviets can instill into the free world, the easier it will be to get away with tricks of that sort. Mind you, it is they who should fear our atomic power and it is they who should be worried about our superiority in most fields of conflict, which makes it likely that we will survive a nuclear war while they will not. I mean, a nuclear war is far more likely to destroy the unwanted and unloved illegitimate Soviet regime than the American constitutional system, granted that it would be a catastrophe for all belligerents and neutrals. The point is that despite our physical capability to deter, they have, by mere propaganda, developed a psychological deterrence capability that is working against us.

You can find this reflected, for example, in the subject of the debate which took place between Bertrand Russell and Sidney Hook. In the face of a threat of atomic obliteration, is it advisable to surrender to the Communists because, if we do, at least we will preserve the human stock and will survive—under a Communist regime, to be sure—but mankind will at least remain alive?

This contention that survival must be bought by surrender is projected forth not only in relation to nuclear war, but even to nuclear testing, which is described as being a major threat to humanity and peace although, according to the risk statistics—most of which are fanciful in my opinion—testing, even on a large scale, cannot come

anywhere near to the level of danger caused by automobiles or pollution. Yet the radiation hazard is an outstanding fear-producer, and many of our scientists are so uncritical and naive, obsessed or so deliberate that they do their best to increase apprehension and hysteria.

Now this ties in with Communist conflict methods. Only if communism comes to power can peace be established; only then will the nuclear threat be eliminated, definitely. This is the notion which is to be drummed into people's heads.

How can communism be established without a war? The nuclear danger, undoubtedly, has led the Communists to an upgrading of the "peaceful" methods of conflict. What they have been saying, at the Twentieth Party Congress in 1956 and since then, is that nations are not going to be destroyed by atomic weapons if they surrender to the Communists.

This alternative, nuclear death or communism, is terror, pure and simple, but it is probably more effective than the more benign Communist slogans of earlier years. Obviously, surrender to communism is most unlikely to keep the casualty rate down, because after victory, the Communists will "liquidate," that is, exterminate, all those classes and nations they fear, hecatombs of them; and after a while the Communist nations will fight each other, and nuclear explosives will fly around after all.

The argument that slavery is better than the extermination of the human race carries a somber conviction to many. I think it is a faulty argument because it postulates a fact which is not in evidence, namely that a future war would lead to total extermination. Further, proud nations never accepted this type of reasoning, but risked death rather than accept slavery. Those attitudes have not changed.

This argument has no chance of influencing the policy of great powers at the critical moment, but it may weaken resolution, interfere with security, and therefore jeopardize survival.

On logical grounds, the fundamental objection to this argument is that surrender to communism will *not* eliminate war, first because such surrenders cannot in fact be carried out—there would be widespread resistance and the capitulating government, if there were such a group, would be disobeyed and overthrown; and second, because the Communist leaders who always loved to exterminate each other would go to war among themselves within a year after the surrender. I would not be surprised if an American-Russian war would take place even after this country had surrendered to the Communists. Which one would be the big brother party? This question can be decided only by nuclear bombs. The whole notion is childish—conflict cannot be eliminated by a single desperate political act. Since nuclear weapons have been invented and can never be undone—not even at Geneva—we must realize that nuclear war henceforth will be an ever-present danger, regardless of whether there is communism, or any other "ism," and regardless of whether the United States commits political suicide which, in my judgment, however, it would have no capability of committing in a real sense.

This type of propaganda does not prevent war but renders wars more bloody, because it disarms the truly peaceful nations and induces the would-be aggressor to miscalculate.

If we want to preserve our security in the nuclear age, we had better rely on superior strength, nuclear strength, rather than on the Communist promise that they would not hurt us if they only come to power.

This is the typical blackmail situation. It is always better to resist from the start, rather than give the blackmailer an opening.

Mr. ARENS. What do the Communists mean by the term "liberation" or "liberation movement"?

Dr. POSSONY. A liberation movement in so-called undeveloped countries is a local movement, mostly of nationalist orientation, which operates to overthrow the control of an imperial power. Originally this was the meaning.

Subsequently the meaning has changed. Now, *any* movement in any country that is of nationalist orientation and which aims at undercutting Western interests may be described as a liberation movement; if so, it is entitled to Soviet aid, directly or indirectly. For example, any movement that would undermine the arrangements which the Western oil industry has in the Middle East is described as a liberation movement.

In Europe, during World War II, we also used that term and meant the "liberation" of France, for example, from Nazi oppression. Even then the Communists described as "liberation" movements only those which had Communist participation or were under Communist control. In present nomenclature, the "liberation" movement usually is a Communist guerrilla force which paves the way for the occupation of a country by Communist military forces and the imposition of a "people's democracy" and, subsequently, of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Mr. McNAMARA. Would you make some suggestions as to means of counteracting Communist propaganda in the field of semantics, their twisting and misuse of words?

Dr. POSSONY. Well, what about a dictionary, a dictionary to be brought up to date constantly? Prior to World War II there were several institutes which did systematic work exposing Nazi propaganda. This was quite effective. Efforts like that I think are necessary. Furthermore I think that case studies should be produced and the individual Communist operations analyzed, case studies dealing with specific countries and various Communist techniques.

The United States has not really come to grips with this problem yet but it has acquired a very good working knowledge of many of the Communist methods, there is no question about it, both in academic and political circles and, to a lesser degree, in newspapers. But much needs still to be done. Too many misconceptions still are rampant.

Public information about the Communist threat in this country is very superior to other countries I know, including the leading European countries. Many Europeans think they understand communism, but they often are in error. Still, there is useful knowledge in Europe, and NATO-wide pooling of this information, close cooperation between legislatures, for example, would be beneficial.

If it were possible to go into some places like India, Burma, and many of the Latin American countries and so on, and really explain the facts of life to them on the basis of documentation which is of real relevance locally, we should make quite a few dents in Communist strength. Unfortunately, the documentation is still very poor.

You need truly scholarly textbooks on the subject; that is, not only textbooks dealing with communism as such, but a lot of textbooks on other subjects, such as history, economics, political science, which present the basic facts about communism. As it is now, textbooks often ignore the subject or spread misinformation. In academic hands the conquerors and conspirators tend to become professors who study Hegel and Marx and invent new techniques of economic management. The result is that many Asians have persuaded themselves they have a genuine choice between two different but equally useful methods of development, the American and the Soviet. It is high time that the methods of "debunking" be applied to the Communist record.

You need also, I think, a much more broadly gaged counterideological effort. What I mean by that is two things: First of all, the average fellow who is a prospective Communist recruit sympathizes with the Communist movement because he has the vague feeling that whatever he wants, communism is going to offer it to him. He has no more notion about what communism is about than he has about higher mathematics.

This is true of many intellectuals. You will hear, innumerable times, statements like these: "Well, obviously, the Russians are not the right men to realize such a program, but the idea of communism as such is a good idea, isn't it?" "If we Americans or we British would experiment with it, we would do an excellent job—and what is wrong with an experiment?"

Of course, this type of preconception, this preexisting sympathetic attitude, is a terrific asset to the Communists.

If the opposite notion were understood, namely, that communism is not a good thing, whoever might try it, even if Americans were to do it, let alone less experienced nations, then ideological vulnerability would be reduced.

What is required is to have a proper understanding of why the Communist ideology is wrong. This understanding you do not find at the present moment. Socialists are particularly vulnerable because they assume that communism is just a more radical version of socialism. One glass of brandy is good, so why would ten glasses be bad?

The other point is that our own, I would not call it "ideology," but our own operational concepts, have not been presented effectively and forcefully. Why our democracy works, why our economic system is growing, why it is better, why we have and respect human rights, why we both want and still increase our freedoms, and how a similar system—not the same but a system which would produce similar advantages to other nations—can be installed in foreign countries, this type of demonstration has not been made either. Hence the people of Burma or India or Ghana do not know what the proper alternatives really are.

We sometimes forget that our democratic and constitutional concepts have been formulated about 150 years ago. The classical writings of our political philosophy address themselves to the problems of presently awakening nations only by implication. The founders of this Nation, and their intellectual ancestors and contemporaries in Europe, did enormously creative thinking. The accomplishments of the present generation in political philosophy are less impressive. Fundamental principles are eternal, but the practical concepts and procedures derived from them must be rethought and restated as generations

and situations change. Our society is so much of a going concern that no one seems to have felt the need to discover its inner springs, to formulate how it works—or how it *should* function. This is a symptom of America's basic stability: at present, we don't seem to need a political philosophy.

But how can we carry a persuasive message to those who want to learn from us? How can we advise them if we are uncertain which of our principles and procedures can be applied and, if so, how? How can we make the world "safe for democracy" which, incidentally, is not such a bad objective? How can we disprove the message of dictatorship—a message which is poor but which is presented on a mass basis and does reach the oversea audiences? The plain fact is that the United States displays productivity in hard industrial goods. But book publishing, the industry which distributes thought, is probably the most ineffective American industry. We better face the facts on this, especially since mass communications are not suitable for carrying intellectual messages.

The greatest advantage the Communists enjoy in the semantic war derives from the fact that quantitatively they are reaching the audiences with their books, at cheap prices. Those Communist books sometimes are the only intellectual fare of oversea students. What has saved us so far is the poor quality of those Communist writings. For all their seeding, the Communists harvest little, but they disorient and produce prejudice. They have sold only few individuals on communism and dictatorship but many on planning and "guided democracy." Thank God that we still can score a few points with Thomas Jefferson and the *Federalist Papers*.

Our intellectual resources have not been mobilized; they are being used for entertainment, on the butter-rather-than-guns principle. I believe the book industry makes one of the relatively smallest contributions to the defense of the United States. We should not be surprised if we find so few foreign intellectuals on our side. I don't want to apologize for their mistakes and misconceptions, but much of this has been due to our failure in the field of creating viable political ideas and keeping a useful political discussion alive through the only medium in which this can be done—books.

Very often we are engaged in claiming that we have a terrific industrial productivity without recognizing that there is a potent counter-argument on the part of a poor Asiatic or African. He says: "You have a great productivity which I admire, but I have no chance to get anywhere close to that; consequently, I have to pick the Russian system."

This argument is profoundly mistaken, if only because resources, trade, and credit are no longer what they were when the United States began its development, in full geographic isolation and also because U.S. industrialization was made possible, in large degree, by factors of economic international cooperation.

The point missed is that our productivity does not rest on abundance of raw materials. Nor was this productivity handed to us. We created it through an appropriate system, which included international cooperation but which, above all, consisted in the freeing of individual initiative within a legal system based upon the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The nationalism preached in many Asiatic countries labors under the misapprehension that individual

countries fare best when they cut economic cooperation to a minimum, when they use it to build self-sufficient economies and socialist systems, restricting economic freedom. They confuse credit with slavery, just as they confuse sovietism with liberty.

The average European or the average Asiatic knows about the American example but he does not connect that it has any relevance to him. Given his utterly different experience, this is not so surprising. It simply means that so long as the argument and the underlying experience are not brought home to him in terms he can understand, he will not get the point. What the underdeveloped countries need is economic aid, all right, but this aid will do little good if it is not supported by intellectual assistance. In this area, we have failed—so far.

Mr. McNAMARA. Dr. Possony, if I might particularize my question a bit more: How about the average man-in-the-street in the United States? He does not read the college textbooks on economics, sociology, and so forth. Hundreds of books have been written on communism, exposing its actual and theoretical evils and crimes. Yet we will have the Soviet Union launch intensive propaganda on some subject—maybe the danger of atomic radiation—and you can see, if you read the newspapers, the letters to the editors and so on, how the people are affected by this.

Do you have any suggestions as to how, on this particular issue, we could counteract the effect of Soviet propaganda on the average man-in-the-street in the United States? Is that a Government project or a private project?

Dr. Possony. It is both. I do not think you should address yourself to the average man-in-the-street directly because this requires very large mass media which are not available and may not be effective.

The man-in-the-street is reached through the organs of public opinion, through the mass media that are in existence, which for political communications are not mass media at all, and at best are potential mass media. So what you really are confronted with is a need to inform the people who run these organs of mass communication.

It is in this line that I believe the textbooks, historical and strategic analyses, and efforts such as propaganda analysis institutes and so on, are really quite important, because I believe that many of our editors just simply have remained uninformed on the subject. They are not in a position to do much about it because they do not realize that their knowledge of what is at stake is inadequate and often implanted by artifice.

They very often "smell a rat" but then they do not know how to identify the particular gap of knowledge or a particular operation of "conditioning" and "disorienting" or how to trace the "line" back to its point of origin.

The Communists usually are skillful enough to pick a subject which can stand on its own merits. If, for example, it were true that nuclear testing would produce a certain number of harmful mutations per generation, this is obviously a matter of public concern. I do not argue this.

But irrespective of whether such a contention is true, the question that should be raised always is: How is it that this subject comes up at this moment? Who brings it up? How is it that this is brought

up in a context that benefits the Soviet Union? Is the contention true or inflated? Is there concerted agitation? Is there not a solution to the problem so that the Soviets do not reap advantage for themselves, but that United States security is not harmed?

After all, we have safety experts for all of our activities. Once we recognize a danger, we can correct it and always do so. The fallout danger was recognized by the Atomic Energy Commission from its inception, and the safety record of the atomic program is excellent. Unless such points were made, the assumption would be that the agitators are less interested in preventing the future birth of monsters than of making monkeys out of the U.S. Government.

Many of the so-called molders of public opinion recognize all this, but they are busy men. They do not have the time to read, let alone assimilate, the documentation on communism. We now have far more documentation on communism than we can use effectively, largely because the materials are bulky, sometimes hard of access, complicated, and unaccustomed. A rather large collection effort is needed, merely to present the data available in congressional hearings in usable form. Perhaps one method would be if the wire services, the great dailies, and the magazines were to assign correspondents not only to countries, to the White House, the Pentagon, the sciences, crime, and sports, but also to world communism. It is amazing that this has not been done. Perhaps we are caught in a vicious circle: If the Communist danger were really recognized, it would be fully covered. How to get the danger recognized—that is a question to which no one has as yet found an answer.

Mr. ARENS. Doctor, you have given us this morning analyses of Communist strategy and tactics, more particularly in the use of language. Before concluding our consultation I should like to ask you to express your views as to the strategy and tactics which you feel the free world should follow in undertaking to meet the threat of international communism.

Dr. POSSONY. Basic to any successful free world strategy is military strength: military strength in being and military strength in terms of modern technology and proper organization of forces. Our programs in both the acquisition of existing weapons and the development of future weapons must be stepped up in the United States, and especially among our allies.

We must realize that we are in a race of technologies: the Soviets are pushing extremely hard to gain a substantial lead over us in the quality of weapons. Furthermore, they are trying to maximize the advantages which could accrue to them if they were to capitalize on military surprise; we always must remember that in modern war the side which strikes the first blow may succeed in cutting the opponent's military strength before that opponent can drop his first bomb in retaliation. We also must realize that the cost of weapons is increasing; therefore, regardless of our desires for economy, if we want to stay in the power game, the cost of our military establishment must rise. This means that the productivity of our economy must continue to grow.

Military security is an all-embracing task, the scope of which usually is underrated. Add to it the need that gradually steps must be taken to reduce the free world's vulnerability against the hazards of nuclear war. In the long run, the prospect of mutual devastation is not a

good deterrent to aggression. From all considerations involved, it is far better if the would-be aggressor were made to know that he cannot possibly destroy our Nation. But this requires a true posture of invulnerability.

The free world nations, furthermore, must develop better methods of cooperation with each other, especially in the scientific technological fields, but also in all political, economic, and military areas. This is a long subject; I am not going to go into details on that.

Let me just say that the danger of direct, as well as indirect, Communist aggression would vanish if the free world were to become as strong as it is potentially capable of becoming. I mean our military strength should exceed that of the Soviets by a broad margin and should be sustained with a large degree of superiority.

If the free world were truly united in its purpose of defending its liberty against communism, if it were militarily really strong rather than finding itself in various stages of disarmament, and if it were to achieve true cooperation in the economic, scientific, and cultural areas, then—and only then—might the Soviet leadership realize that the Communist world revolution cannot be completed. Only after they have understood this impossibility of winning will they consider changing their policy.

The preservation of peace depends, not on negotiation with the Soviets, not on so-called self-enforcing disarmament schemes, not on trade, not on peoples-to-peoples contacts and exchange programs, but on the creation of a truly united free world with broadly superior power and ready military strength. Of course, lest we dissipate our substance, we must cooperate most intimately with those nations which are most willing to cooperate with us. The foreign policy of a frustrated Romeo which we sometimes adopt in Asia and Africa does not promise much success.

The third basic point is that the free world must acquire a full understanding of the Soviet strategy and tactics and must publicize what the Soviets are doing at any given time; must never allow any Soviet deceptive movements or maneuvers to go unchallenged; must always try to impress the public of the free nations that the Soviets are operating in order to hurt us; and must indicate the precise ploy that the Soviets are attempting.

Fourth, I think that our efforts in the field of propaganda are fantastically inadequate. I do not mean to use the word "propaganda" as in any sense denoting a slanting of the truth or a deviation from the truth, but the facts of life must be presented both to ourselves and to the so-called uncommitted nations who are largely ignorant both about communism and about free enterprise and democracy.

Fifth, we must realize that programs of free world cooperation and partial integration, as well as constant vigilance, require full-grown intellectual rapport. The free world cannot be transformed from a group of merely formally allied nations into a viable interrelated society without a genuine exchange of ideas, without mutual intellectual understanding, and without a set of political ideas which are persuasive as well as applicable throughout the free orbit. Ideas are the prime movers of history, they grind slowly but exceedingly fine. We cannot afford to ignore political thought much longer. A new and convincing political philosophy has brought this Nation into being. Political

ideas were historically the prime element of American power, long before we had economic and military strength. Right now, we tend to operate on the Marxian concept that economics is the prime element in the struggle; and we count on the formulas which our ancestors worked out to solve *their* problems. Superiority in political thinking and creativity in statecraft have been the birthright of America and its main European allies. It is high time that we reclaim this birthright.

We also must obtain better rapport with the peoples behind the Iron Curtain. In this case the problem is not necessarily to explain to them what communism is, because they know this better than anyone else. For that matter, we should not give the impression that we see only the Communist aspect of their troubles and ignore national oppression. The United States has been the historical champion of national self-determination. If we act as though this principle were applicable only against Turkey and Austria-Hungary in the post-World War I period, and only against the British and French empires in the post-World War II period, but that for obscure reasons it could not possibly be applicable to the Russian empire—applicable, that is, if the peoples concerned so desire—then we are untrue to ourselves, as well as to our real and potential friends. What is missing here is to project across to them a feeling that the Western World is resolved to win this conflict and that their life and future will be far better cared for if communism and Russian imperialism were to go out of business.

In taking such a stand we also would be dealing with the Russian people in a straightforward and honest manner; and we must be sure that our policy *not* be designed to hurt the national interests of any nation, including the Russian nation. The Russians, too, are longing for freedom. I find it difficult to accept that a true Russian libertarian and humanist conceives it to be the interest of his people to continue the subjugation of other nations. At any rate, in problems of this type we must take our stand on the side of principles; those include the notion that moderation be exercised in the practical application of all abstract principles.

This projection of firmness would accomplish more than anything else. The nations subjugated by *both* Russia and communism do not get at the present moment a feeling of free world resolve nor any clear notion of what they could contribute. We must project to them notions and concepts as to how they, themselves, can work toward a better future and a better society without necessarily rising and being shot down at the wrong moment. These people must be taught how they can contribute, by evolutionary means, to a change toward freedom inside the Iron Curtain.

I think a dialog with the nations behind the Iron Curtain is one of the most important things we can undertake if the present negative trends in the world situation are to be reversed. There really is no such dialog at this time, partly because our propaganda techniques are faulty and partly because our propaganda is premised upon false assumptions.

The persistent hankering in the West to "negotiate" with the Soviets is clearly not the way to produce this sort of a dialog. Negotiation is not even a dialog with the Soviets themselves, but signifies our acceptance of a Communist tactic of expansion against which we do not desire to interpose any worthwhile resistance. Negotiations at the "summit"—this is another Communist expression which entered into

our vocabulary and which signifies an implicit abandonment of the principles of equality among nations and of national self-determination. A conference at the "summit" arrogates to the "summit" the right of deciding the fate of nations in the valley. How can we lend ourselves to such a step?

At any rate, such conferences are worse than useless. They cannot but lead to a strengthening of the Soviet bloc and to a weakening of free world cohesion. They definitely do not lead to a solution of major international problems. The Communists would not insist on summit meetings if those were not to their advantage. Certainly, there is no reason why our statesmen should not talk with the Soviets. The trouble is, unfortunately, that such talks raise unwarranted hopes; frequently our policy grows soft when hopes are aroused. We tend to act on promise and do not wait for fulfillment. I am just as much in favor of minimizing the danger of war as the next man, but it is my conviction—based upon a close study of Russia as well as communism—that we would fare better if we refused to "negotiate." If and when the Soviets have a real offer to make, we should take them up, but only then. Our acceptance of "negotiation" for negotiation's sake only delays the day when the Soviets would be willing to stop creating tensions. The more summit meetings, the worse off we shall be. And, incidentally, it is not "public opinion" which clamors for such meetings. It is those who made that public opinion, including many Western statesmen.

The only real hope we have is that the Soviet system is about to reach an impasse and that sooner or later new policies must be adopted. Such a change in policy may be harmful or salutary. It is essentially up to those nations themselves to press in the direction of a healthy evolution, press in the direction of a better government inside the Soviet Union and inside the satellites. No one can do this job for those nations and for the world but the subjugated nations themselves.

I believe it is fundamentally true that the Bolshevik government could not have maintained itself in power and certainly could not have engaged in all their fantastic and criminal policies, from mass murders down, in which they have indulged, if the nations in Russia really had opposed the Communists strongly and with conviction and had had a true concept of their own interests. Since it is impossible for them, under Soviet conditions, to think their political problems through, I believe it is up to us to fill, with their help, what essentially is a great gap in their intellectual strength. If we cannot be successful with our techniques of persuasion, in my judgment war will be inevitable.

Mr. WALTER. We will close the record with our thanks to you, Dr. Possony, for the splendid contribution which you have made in this consultation.

(Whereupon, at 1:15 p.m., Monday, March 2, 1959, the consultation was concluded.)

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ATTN: RECORDS SECTION

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

SUBJECT: HCUA

HCUA will release a publication on 4/20/59 entitled
 "Language as a Communist Weapon" - Consultation with Dr.
 STEPHAN T. POSSONY.

Three copies of this publication are enclosed for
 the Bureau and two copies for the New York Office.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
- 2 - New York (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

JAC:ij
 (6)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-101

REC-16

61-7582-4122

13 APR 20 1959

REC-81

EX - 124

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DATE 3/5/82 BY SP08/2

SUPV. CONTROL
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2 MAY 8 1959

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7592)

4/20/59

ATTN: RECORDS SECTION

SAC, WFO (100-22160)

HCUA

HCUA will release a publication on 4/20/59 entitled "Language as a Communist Weapon" - Consultation with Dr. STEPHAN T. MOSKOWY.

Three copies of this publication are enclosed for the Bureau and two copies for the New York Office.

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 3)
- 2 - New York (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

JAC:lj

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 GJG/gor

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 4/20/59

ATTN: RECORDS SECTION

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

SUBJECT: HCUA

HCUA has released a report entitled "Report on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, Structure - Objective - Leadership."

Four copies of this publication are enclosed for the Bureau and the Los Angeles Office. All other offices receiving copies of this letter will receive two copies of this report.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
 2 - Los Angeles (Encls. 4) (RM)
 2 - New York (Encls. 2) (RM)
 2 - San Diego (Encls. 2) (RM)
 2 - San Francisco (Encls. 2) (RM)
 1 - WFO

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(12)

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REC-16

61-7582-4123

EX-102

16 APR 20 1959

REC-24

REC-30

EX-139

SUBV CONTROL

53 MAY 6 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 4/15/59

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-2664)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES (HCUA), PROPOSED
HEARINGS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,
MAY, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 DHA/JS

ReBuairtel 3/31/59 captioned as above.

Based on a review of Los Angeles files, there are being forwarded herewith 29 blind memoranda in duplicate on the following individuals who are or have been subjects of investigations by this office.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Last Reported Occupation</u> | <u>Bureau File</u> | <u>Los Angeles File</u> |
|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------|
| ARKIN, DAVID FRANCIS | Art Teacher, Lawrence School for Mentally Retarded Children, Van Nuys, California | 100-395792 | 100-41463 |
| BARR, DORIS | Teacher, Mira Coast Beach High School, Manhattan Beach, California | 100-310392 | 100-24069 |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 15px;"></div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 50px;"></div> | 100-376971 | 100-56658 |
| CARTER, EDITH | Self-employed teacher from residence and student at Los Angeles City College, Los Angeles | 100-387410 | 100-30179 |

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61-7582-4124

18 APR 21 1959

REC-10
EX-1132 - Bureau (ENCLS. 58) (REGISTERED)
1 - Los AngelesMMB:cey
(3)

CC of letter retained

62 APR 30 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

ENCLOSURE

LA 62-1664

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Last Reported Occupation</u> | <u>Bureau File</u> | <u>Los Angeles File</u> |
|--|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| CHASSON, JACK ARMOND | Self-employed remedial instruc- tor, Los Angeles | 100-145760 | 100-16249 |
| COLLEN, ESTHER O. | Nursery School teacher, Back Yard Group School, Los Angeles | 100-404413 | 100-43488 |
| COLLINS, HAROLD | Teacher, Board of Education, Paramount, Cali- fornia | 100-355859 | 100-58713 |
| GERBER, SERRIL LENORD | Lawrence School, Van Nuys, Cali- fornia | 100-47072 | 100-4991 |
| HANSON, LOLA PATRICIA | Teacher, Westland School, Los Ange- les, California | 100-385271 | 100-27547 |
| HOWARD, GENEVA | Elementary school teacher, Los Ange- les County, Comp- ton District | 100-385588 | 100-28131 |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 180px; height: 40px;"></div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> 100-364012 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 120px; height: 20px;"></div> California | 100-364012 | 100-55565 |
| LARKS, GOLDA GEZUK | Instructor, Osteo- pathic Physicians and Surgeons College, Los Angeles | 100-402265 | 100-43905 |
| LARKS, SOL DAVID | Instructor, Bio- physics, U.C.L.A., Los Angeles | 100-27922 | 100-40616 |
| LEVINE, PAUL R. | Research Associ- ate, University of Southern Cali- fornia, Los Angeles | 100-388500 | 100-27831 |

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LA 62-1664

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Last Reported Occupation</u> | <u>Bureau File</u> | <u>Los Angeles File</u> | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| <div></div> | <div></div> | 100-391589 | 100-34020 | b6 b7c |
| MOODY, HENRIETTA | Teacher, Cere- bral Palsy Pre- School Nursery, Van Nuys, Cali- fornia | 100-394231 | 100-31622 | |
| MOREL, BARBARA SNYDER | Teacher, 139th Street Elemen- tary School, Los Angeles | 100-268064 | 100-20743 | |
| NASH, PHILIP GEORGE | Consultant, Edu- cation and Re- search Section, Los Angeles City Board of Education | 100-371639 | 100-32987 | |
| NICHAMIN, ELSIE | Substitute teach- er, Los Angeles School System | 100-388038 | 100-46882 | |
| PAULING, LINUS CARL | Chairman, Divis- ion of Chemistry, California Insti- tute of Technology, Pasadena, California | 100-353404 | 100-34470 | |
| RODNEY, CLARA L. WEINSTEIN | Teacher, Lucille Smith School, Lawndale, California | 100-205832 | 100-56745 | |
| SLOAT, FLORENCE MURIEL | Art Teacher, Ramona High School, Los Angeles | 100-385777 | 100-25268 | |
| STEIN, JACOB MEYER | Teacher, Excel- sior Union High School, Norwalk, California | 100-394516 | 100-40800 | |

LA 62-1664

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Last Reported Occupation</u> | <u>Bureau File</u> | <u>Los Angeles File</u> |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| STRANG, GERALD VERE | Music Department, Long Beach City College, Long Beach, California | 100-367755 | 100-29358 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] [REDACTED] California | 100-365553 | 100-46718 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] California | 100-259747 | 100-20492 |
| VINCENT, THEODORE JOSEPH | Instructor, Citrus Junior College, Azusa, California | 100-10441 | 100-47457 |
| WEINSTEIN, VIVIAN | Teacher, Mari- anne Frostig Educational Therapy, Los Angeles | 100-50097 | 100-7612 |
| ZUKAS, BRONISLAUS JOSEPH | Teacher, Ramona High School, Los Angeles | 61-9745 | 100-637 |

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LA 62-1664

In addition to the above, the following were also considered, but in absence of any public source information as to their past or present Communist affiliations, blind memoranda as to these have not been prepared:

| Name | Last Reported Occupation | Bureau file | Los Angeles file |
|--|---|-------------|------------------|
| ARKIN, BEATRICE | Laurence School, Van Nuys, California | 100-398293 | 100-32379 |
| BAKER, BEVERLY | Little Village Nursery School, Los Angeles | 100-414113 | 100-36982 |
| BANTA, BENJAMIN H. | Teacher at Pomona College, Clare- mont, California | 100- . | 100-57186 |
| <div data-bbox="145 979 528 1036"></div> | <div data-bbox="594 979 972 1094"></div> Los Angeles, California | 100-383261 | 100-54725 |
| BISHOP, RUTH | Teacher, Los Alamitos Ele- mentary School, Los Alamitos, California | 100-387477 | 100-29670 |
| BEYCA, MASHA LILLIAN | Nurse, Burbank Board of Education, Burbank, California | 100-263452 | 100-20519 |
| BRAUDE, AARON | In charge of supplies, College Book Store, Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, California | 100-398237 | 100-34335 |

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LA 62-1664

| Name | Last Reported Occupation | Bureau file | Los Angeles file |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------|------------------|
| BRITTON, ALEXANDER LEONARD | Principal, Exceptional Childrens Foundation of Long Beach, Long Beach, California | 100-411764 | 100-26034 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] California | 100-418052 | 100-49884 |
| DICKINSON, JOHN W. | Teaching Assistant, UCLA, Los Angeles, California | 100-402693 | 100-44325 |
| DRIGGS, MARGARET | Sequoia Union School, Lemon Grove, California | 100-230736 | 100-56932 |
| ELBER, DAVID | Rehabilitation Counsellor, Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, California State Department of Education, Los Angeles | 100-390770 | 100-29879 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | 100-374080 | 100-24622 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] California | 100-401766 | 100-44551 |

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LA 62-1664

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Last Reported Occupation</u> | <u>Bureau file</u> | <u>Los Angeles file</u> |
|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| FORREST, JOHN KENNETH | School teacher, El Camino College, 16007 South Crenshaw Boulevard, Gardena | 100-236593 | 100-23959 |
| FORREST, RUTH | School teacher, 135th Street School, Los Angeles, California | 100-67166 | 100-29716 |
| FOX, GENIEVE R. | Works with husband, Instructor, Childrens Music Center, Los Angeles, California | 100-89179 | 100-43360 |
| FRAIT, WILLIAM | Teacher, Cerebral Palsy School, Wasco, California | 100-361444 | 100-26579 |
| <div data-bbox="128 1135 473 1193"></div> | <div data-bbox="539 1135 898 1245"></div> California | 100-394614 | 100-52901 |
| GREENE, GERTRUDE ESTELLE | Director, North Hollywood Cooperative Nursery School, North Hollywood, California | 100-368852 | 100-24495 |
| HALPERIN, RITTA REBECCA | Sr. Clinical Lab Technician, Fresno State College, Fresno, California | 100-295570 | 100-26179 |
| <div data-bbox="133 1636 482 1697"></div> | <div data-bbox="542 1647 854 1768"></div> | 101-6648 | 100-43827 |

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LA 62-1664

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Last Reported Occupation</u> | <u>Bureau file</u> | <u>Los Angeles file</u> |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| HERSHEY, RUTH | Music teacher, Westland School, Los Angeles | 100-393790 | 100-26542 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] [REDACTED] California | 100-305698 | 100-43631 |
| KEATS, NINA JULIA | Maud Booth Children Home, Los Angeles, California | 100-402695 | 100-28783 |
| LANDIS, BETH MURIEL | Teacher, Halldale Avenue Elementary School, Los Angeles | 100-390734 | 100-32017 |
| LEPOWSKY, ABRAHAM ROBERT | Substitute teacher, Los Angeles County Board of Education, Los Angeles | 100-422038 | 100-53247 |
| LEVINE, RUTH | Teacher, Russell Elementary School, Los Angeles | 100-394607 | 100-30342 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] [REDACTED] California | 100-341370 | 100-30385 |
| MANKOFF, LILLIAN | Teacher, Valley Jewish Community Center, Nursery School, North Hollywood, California | 100-395477 | 100-33065 |

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LA 62-1664

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Last Reported Occupation</u> | <u>Bureau file</u> | <u>Los Angeles file</u> |
|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| MELLON, MARTIN GEORGE | Part time teacher, Mount Vernon Junior High School, Los Angeles | 100-393824 | 100-41313 |
| NOBLER, HINDY FAY | Vista-del-Mar Child-Care Service, Los Angeles, California | 100-391085 | 100-27478 |
| POTTS, HALEEN HARLAN | Office Secretary, El Camino Junior College, Gardena, California | 100-370801 | 100-32071 |
| PORTER, ELIZABETH MATTIE | Substitute teacher, Los Angeles City Board of Education | 100-154684 | 100-41048 |
| REED, ALDA | Nurse, Enterprise Junior High School, Compton, California | 100-244474 | 100-20123 |
| <div data-bbox="139 1185 493 1245"></div> | <div data-bbox="550 1193 914 1266"></div> Los Angeles | 100-416523 | 100-56840 |
| RINALDO, MARTHA ELIZABETH | Part time teacher, Glen Oaks Cooperative Nursery School, Burbank, California | 100-340507 | 100-23092 |
| SCHORR, BERNARD | Teacher, Sun Valley Junior High School, Sun Valley, California | 100-413945 | 100-46743 |

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LA 62-1664

| Name | Last Reported Occupation | Bureau file | Los Angeles file |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|------------------|
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] California | 100-424937 | 100-43942 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | 100-404848 | 100-55021 |
| SHAFFER, MORTON MANUEL | Substitute teacher, De Mille Junior High School, Long Beach, California | 100-367053 | 100-48241 |
| SHORR, RUTH SUSAN | Substitute teacher, Los Angeles City Board of Education | 100-390805 | 100-27304 |
| SKOLNICK, SAMSON I. | Teacher, 92nd Ele- mentary School, Los Angeles, California | 100-391768 | 100-30655 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] [REDACTED] California | 100-381182 | 100-34103 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | | 100-24412 |
| WASHINGTON, KENNETH STRICKLAND | Teacher, Centennial High School, Compton, California | 100-372213 | 100-31763 |
| WELLBAUM, SAM III | Teacher, Garden Grove Union High School, Garden Grove, California | 100-367031 | 100-25151 |

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LA 62-1664

| Name | Last Reported Occupation | Bureau file | Los Angeles file |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|------------------|
| WESTON, BARBARA CAROL | Teacher, Le Conte Junior High School, Los Angeles | 100-407786 | 100-48136 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] [REDACTED] California | 100-357403 | 100-40685 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Los Angeles, California | 100-390500 | 100-26152 |
| WILLNER, ROBIN | Teacher, Canterbury Avenue School, Pacoima, California | 100-402297 | 100-45104 |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] California | 100-352245 | 100-30441 |

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It will be noted that in addition to subjects who are strictly teachers, individuals were also considered whose occupations or employment are allied to the teaching profession or are connected with educational institutions both public and private.

For the information of the Bureau, however, it is noted that on 4/14/59, SA JOHN S. TEMPLE learned from WILLIAM A. WHEELER of House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA)'s investigative staff that at the present time HCUA plans to limit its subpoenas for the forthcoming hearings to individuals who are currently employed teachers in the public school system throughout the State of California and who have past or present membership in the Communist Party.

DAVID FRANCIS ARKIN

The "Los Angeles Times," a metropolitan daily newspaper, issue of October 28, 1955, contains an article reflecting David F. Arkin was among five dismissed teachers who lost their appeal from a Superior Court decision ruling to the effect that the school district could dismiss employees for refusing to answer questions about membership in the Communist Party.

As of 4/59 Arkin resided at 4958 Corriga Drive, Los Angeles, and is currently employed as a teacher for the Lawrence School for Mentally Retarded Children, Van Nuys, California.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP2 bwp

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 14, 1959

DORIS BARR, nee Doris Lipshultz,
also known as Doris Lipschultz,
Doris Lipshitz, Mrs. Frank Anthony Barr

The files of the Dies Committee, Chicago, reflect that DORIS BARR, 2033 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was a member of the International Workers Order, Lodge 687, having enrolled December 18, 1942. She was also indicated as being a member of Branch 220, and the most recent correspondence between her and the International Workers Order lists her address as 1824 Lincoln Park West Chicago, Illinois.

As of 12/54 Barr was residing at 226 10th Street, Hermosa Beach, California, and was employed as a school teacher at the Mira Costa High School, 1401 Gould Avenue, Manhatten Beach, California.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 [signature]

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 14, 1959

[redacted]
[redacted] testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, [redacted] New York (public hearing). He testified as to information concerning his background, but declined to make any statement concerning his Communist activities, claiming exemption from testifying under the first and fifth amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

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See Report of House Committee on Un-American Activities, 85th Congress (first session, part 2), pages 1779 through 1784.

As of 7/58 [redacted] resided at [redacted]
[redacted] California, and is currently employed as a staff member, [redacted]
Los Angeles.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY [signature]

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 13, 1959

EDITH CARTER, aka.

The records of the Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters, Los Angeles, California, reflect that Mrs. Edith H. Carter, 2519 Wellesley Avenue, a housewife, registered her intentions to affiliate with the Independent Progressive Party of California on September 14, 1948.

These records also reflect that Mrs. Edith H. Carter, 2519 Wellesley Avenue, a teacher, on August 5, 1950, registered her intention of changing her party affiliation from the Independent Progressive Party to one of the two major political parties.

As of 1/55 Carter resided at 2519 Wellesley Avenue, Los Angeles, and as of 3/55 she was a self employed teacher from her residence.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP-6 bnp

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 13, 1959

JACK ARMAND CHASSON

The "Daily People's World" for July 3, 1940, page 3, in an article datelined Los Angeles July 2, states that Jack Chasson and [redacted] were the California Youth Legislative delegates to the American Youth Congress at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

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[redacted] testified before a public session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), in Los Angeles, on [redacted] that she had been a Communist Party (CP) member in Los Angeles from 1943 to January, 1949, and that sometime during that period she knew Jack Chasson to be a member of the West Adams Club of the Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP).

The 1948 Report of the Joint Fact-Finding Committee to the 1948 Regular California Legislature concerning Un-American Activities in California states as follows:

On page 179 of the report Jack Chasson, University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), is described as a member of the College Committee in Los Angeles for the American Student Union.

The 1955 Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, State of California, reports as follows:

Pages 419, and 420 concerned the testimony of Jack Armand Chasson when he appeared before the Committee. He testified willingly concerning his personal life but when questioned as to his membership and connections with various organizations, including the CP, he refused to testify citing the 5th Amendment and the other legal provisions.

As of 7/58 Chasson resided at 3556 Meier Street, Los Angeles, and he is currently self employed as a remedial instructor, 8158 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles.

ESTHER O. COLLEN

Records of the Marriage License Bureau, Hall of Records, Los Angeles, reflect that Esther O. Stern [redacted] May 7, 1949.

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Records of the Superior Court, State of California, Los Angeles, reflect that Esther Collen, born October 15, 1915, at St. Paul, Minnesota, was the daughter of Benjamin and Gertrude Orenstein, both of whom were born in Rumania.

Records of the Superior Court, above, file number 562883, reflect that Esther Cohen, as of September 6, 1949, legally changed her name to Esther Collen.

Records of the Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters, Los Angeles, California, reflect that on September 7, 1949, Collen registered her intention to affiliate with the Independent Progressive Party at the ensuing primary election.

As of 10-58 Collen resided at 433 Venice Way, Venice, California, and is employed as a nursery school teacher, Back Yard Group School, Los Angeles.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 bmg/gar

ENCLOSURE.

61-7582 - 4124

April 8, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/80 BY [signature]

The records of the Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters, Los Angeles, California, reveal that [redacted] Los Angeles, California, registered to vote on August 29, 1939, at which time she indicated her intention to affiliate with the Communist Party and listed her occupation as a teacher.

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The Eighth Report of the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities to the 1955 Regular California Legislature, on pages 391 and 392, reveals:

"Exhibit No. 38 consisted of a booklet entitled, 'Souvenir Journal of the Conference on Economic Rights for Negro Women,' which was held in the CIO Building at 5851 South Avalon Boulevard on the 23^d of August, 1952, and which was received in evidence...

"The conference was sponsored by the National Negro Labor Council...

"Some of the greetings appearing in the publication are as follows: ... [redacted] ...

"From the evidence already in possession of the committee as a result of previous investigations and hearings, together with the evidence received by the committee during this hearing, it is convinced that the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council is predominately Communized, and admirably fills all of the basic requirements of a Communist front organization."

The National Negro Labor Council has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

As of 4/58 [redacted] resided at [redacted] Los Angeles, and is currently employed as a school teacher at the [redacted] California.

ENCLOSURE

61-1582-4124

April 14, 1959

HAROLD COLLINS

The "Daily Worker" of September 10, 1952, contains an article captioned "Ten Teachers Fingering by Witchhunters to Hide School Crisis." According to the article, [redacted] member of the Board of Education, gave his endorsement to the testimony of Bella V. Dodd before the Senate (McCarran) Subcommittee investigating schools. The article continued that [redacted] stated he believed her statement implicitly in reference to the "police-informer's tale of a Communist 'Conspiracy...' in the schools." The article indicated that Dodd Morris, Subcommittee Counsel, promptly announced that all had been subpoenaed. Among those "fingering" by Dodd was Harold Collins of Fort Hamilton High School.

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The records of the Manhattan Board of Elections, New York City, reflect that Harold Collins registered American Labor Party (ALP) in 1948 from 88 West 103rd Street, New York City; in 1949 and 1951 from 109 East 28th Street, New York City; in 1952 from 644 Riverside Drive, New York City.

As of 8/57 Collins resided at 13622 Libby Lane, Garden Grove, California, and was employed as a teacher by the Board of Education, Paramount, California.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY [signature]

ENCLOSURE

61 1582 - 4124

April 6, 1959

Geneva Howard, nee Geneva Melton,
aka. Mrs. Grover Jackson Howard

The "Daily People's World" dated June 29, 1949, on page 3, column 6, listed Geneva Melton as one of the 21 Negro youths who signed a statement denouncing the jailing of three national Communist Party leaders and called for Negro youths to join in the denunciation.

The "Daily People's World" for June 30, 1949, contains an article on page 2 reflecting that Geneve Melton was elected a member of the Organizing Committee of the Los Angeles Labor Youth League at an organizational rally held in Los Angeles on June 29, 1949.

The files of the Registrar of Voters, Los Angeles County, California, contain information that Geneva Howard, 179 East Bloom Street, Los Angeles, California, registered with this agency on August 30, 1949, and listed her intention to affiliate with the Independent Progressive Party in the ensuing election.

The California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1955, page 46, states: "The Independent Progressive Party in California was quickly captured by the Communists and by the time the Wallace for President campaign had swung into high gear was being operated lock, stock and barrel by the Communist Party of California."

As of 7/58 Howard resided at 912 North Alabama Avenue, Compton, California, and currently is employed as an elementary school teacher, Los Angeles County, Compton District.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP10 NIA/CPA

ENCLOSURE

61 15 62 - 4124

April 13, 1959

LOLA PATRICIA HANSON, nee
Lola Patricia Whang, also
known as Lola Patricia Price,
Mrs. Joseph Moses Price,
Lola Park, Mrs. Donald Lee
Hanson

The "Los Angeles Examiner" dated December 15, 1950, carried an article captioned "Dreaded Red Formula Hinted in UCLA Death," which related the circumstances surrounding the death of Everitt A. Hudson, as related before the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities. Lola Whang was listed in the article as an associate of Hudson.

Appearing in the Sixth Report on Un-American Activities in California, dated 1951, was a section captioned "The Hudson Case," which was a hearing concerning the death of Everitt A. Hudson on September 28, 1948, while attending the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). Testimony concerning Lola Whang was reported under this caption, indicating she was well acquainted with Hudson, as was Joe Price, her first husband, whom she married subsequent to the hearing. Whang was subpoenaed to appear before a closed hearing of the California Committee in Los Angeles on September 12, 1950, which hearing was subsequently made public. She refused to answer questions concerning her Communist Party membership, her acquaintance with Joe Price, Everitt Hudson, or other individuals. The hearing established that Miss Whang was of Korean ancestry.

Continuing under the above caption, the report reflected testimony was received from [redacted] to the effect that he had known Lola Whang as a member of the Communist Party and as a student at UCLA when he attended that institution. [redacted] also identified Joe Price, above, as a member of the Communist Party. [redacted] testified that Joe Price was Hudson's closest friend, and Hudson was also well acquainted with Lola Whang.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/52 BY SP6/BJT

ENCLOSURE

61-7-84 - 4124

[redacted] physician, also testified at the hearing with regard to Everitt Hudson, stating he was of the opinion that Hudson's death was a homicide, although the death could have been caused by "inhibition."

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The hearing also revealed that on the night of September 27, 1948, Joe Price, Lola Whang, and [redacted] accompanied Everitt Hudson to a "Party meeting in Los Angeles."

The above information concerning Whang is on pages 107-111, 116, 117, 119, and 133 of the California Un-American Activities Report, dated 1951.

Appearing in the Ninth Report of Un-American Activities in California dated 1957 is another resume of the death of Everitt Hudson, and on page 3 of this report it is stated that Hudson, upon enrolling at UCLA "immediately identified himself with known Communists...among them Joseph Price, Lola Whang, and [redacted]" Testimony was received in this report on page 21 from Dean of Students Milton E. Hahn at UCLA who stated he knew Lola Whang by sight as a student and from hearsay information heard that she was either a member of the Communist Party or was closely identified with it.

As of 4/59 Hanson resided at 2108 Cotner Avenue, Los Angeles, and is currently employed as a teacher at the Westland School, 2121 Corinth Avenue, Los Angeles.

April 13, 1959

SERRIL LENORD GERBER,
also known as Serrill
Gerber, Cyril Gerber

The "Western Worker" dated February 10, 1935, page 6, announced that Gerber was to speak about his recent trip to Brussels, Belgium, where he attended a peace conference as a delegate. This meeting was sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism and was to be held on February 21, 1935.

Gerber wrote newspaper articles in the "Daily Worker," February 15, 1936, page 3; in the "Daily Worker," August 5, 1936, page 3; and in the "Western Worker," May 6, 1938, page 3.

On August 17, 1938, Walter Steel, Chairman of the American Coalition Committee on National Security and an official of the National Republic, Washington, D. C., testified before the Dies Committee and stated that Serrill Gerber was the California organizer for and a member of the National Committee of the Young Communist League (YCL).

On September 24, 1940, Ezra F. Chase, in testimony before the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California, stated that a Communist faction selected Alila (Lillian) Gerber as Secretary for the Upholsterers Union, and in 1937 she was a member of the YCL and was the wife of Cyril Gerber. Chase further stated that Gerber was an active leader in the YCL in 1937 and was prominent in the affairs of the National Student Union.

The Registrar of Voters, Los Angeles, California, reflected that in 1938 Serril Gerber registered to vote, indicating a preference to affiliate with the Communist Party (CP). On September 26, 1940, he re-registered and at that time declined to state his political affiliation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6BJA

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-1124

The "Western Worker," February 21, 1935, page 6, contained an article about efforts of the Santa Monica Bay District League Against Fascism to book Serril Gerber of Los Angeles Junior College to give a report on the International Youth Congress which he attended in Brussels.

Serril Gerber, teacher, was subpoenaed to appear before the California State Senate Investigating Committee on Education and appeared before the Committee on November 28, 1951. He was termed uncooperative by the Committee as he refused to answer questions about his CP connections.

The "Los Angeles Examiner" and the "Los Angeles Times" of November 27 through November 30, 1951, carried articles concerning the above hearings.

The "Daily People's World" (DPW), December 3, 1951, page 3, carried an article captioned "Teachers who Defied Probes May Face Ouster" and named Serril Gerber as one who refused to testify before the California Committee.

On March 28, 1953, Mrs. Edith Macia testified before a public session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in Los Angeles and in her testimony named Serrill Gerber as a member of the West Adams Club of the CP and Chairman of that group at one time. He left the group to go to Detroit and later returned. He did not, however, come back to the CP group of which Macia was a member.

On April 7, 1953, Serril Gerber appeared before a public session of the HCUA in Los Angeles. He testified concerning his education and his occupation as a teacher. He declined to answer whether he was a member of the CP or the YCL.

The "Los Angeles Times" dated April 10, 1953, contained an article captioned "Ouster Asked for 2 More Teachers" and named Gerber as one of the teachers who had been given a dismissal notice by the Los Angeles Board of Education for being an "unfriendly witness" before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The "Los Angeles Examiner," April 10, 1953, contained an article similar to that in the "Los Angeles Times," above, which was captioned "Two More Teachers Fired after Red Quiz." This article also named Serril Gerber.

The "Los Angeles Examiner," June 9, 1953, contained an article reporting that the Superintendent of Schools in Los Angeles had asked the California Senate Committee on Un-American Activities to screen each of the 20,000 employees of the Los Angeles School System, and such screening had produced only 30 persons as possible subversives. Among the 30 was listed Serril L. Gerber, and it was stated proceedings were under way to dismiss him.

The DPW, December 4, 1953, contained an article stating that Superior Court Judge Joseph W. Vickers had on December 3, 1953, upheld the dismissal of Gerber by the Board of Education because of his refusal to testify before the HCUA in March and April, 1953. It was stated Gerber had earlier been fired but had been reinstated pending his appeal.

The "Los Angeles Examiner," November 19, 1953, contained an article captioned "3 Teachers Sue in Ouster" which named Serril Gerber as one of three teachers who "opened a court fight against dismissal because of their refusal to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee"

The "Los Angeles Herald Express," January 7, 1954, contained an article reporting that Serril Leonard Gerber had on that date refused to tell the California Senate Committee on Un-American Activities whether he had been a member of the CP. It was reported a transcript of the testimony would be forwarded to the State Personnel Bureau at Sacramento "for possible immediate disciplinary action" and reported the Dilworth Act made dismissal mandatory when State employees refused under oath to answer questions relating to subversive organizations.

The "Los Angeles Times," January 8, 1954, contained an article reporting that Serril L. Gerber had appeared on the preceding day before the California Committee but had "defied its queries about possible CP affiliations."

On December 1, 1953, Louis Rosser appeared before a public HCUA hearing in San Francisco, California, and testified in part that he had attended a meeting at which Serrill Gerber was present and identified Gerber as a leader of student work who was an active leader of the YCL in the 1930's on the campus at City College, the University of Southern California, and the University of California at Los Angeles. Rosser's testimony concerning Gerber appears on pages 3089, 3090, and 3096 of this transcript.

On January 7, 1954, Gerber appeared before the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities at Los Angeles but declined to make any statements concerning his CP connections.

As of 3/59 Gerber resided at 2841 $\frac{1}{2}$ Avenel Street, Los Angeles, and is currently employed as a teacher at the Laurence School, 6724 Whitman Avenue, Van Nuys, California.

April 13, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Re: [redacted]

nee

DATE

3/5/82

BY

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The "Palo Alto Times", a daily newspaper published in Palo Alto, California, in the January 29, 1953 issue, under letters to the editor, published a letter from [redacted], in which she admitted being a member of the Peninsula Committee for Defense of the Rosenbergs and strongly protested the execution of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

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An article in the "Harvard Crimson", an undergraduate daily newspaper of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the issue of March 12, 1948, concerned the granting of an American Youth for Democracy charter to a group at Radcliffe College. The article stated that [redacted] at Radcliffe College and later of the Radcliffe American Youth for Democracy group, had quoted a letter from LEE MARSH, head of the Intercollegiate American Youth for Democracy, guaranteeing autonomous affiliation for this group.

The "Harvard Crimson" of January 18, 1949 states that [redacted] the American Youth for Democracy, refused to submit a membership list of the organization when requested to do so by Radcliffe authorities.

In another article of the same date, the "Harvard Crimson" reported that [redacted] had questioned Dean MILDRED P. SHERMAN, of Radcliffe College, as to whether she would supply the names of American Youth for Democracy members to government investigators if requested to do so. The article reflects that Dean SHERMAN stated that the names would be so supplied. The article continues that [redacted] bitterly protested this ruling by Radcliffe authorities.

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On March 1, 1949, the "Harvard Crimson" published another article stating that [redacted] had refused the latest proposal of the Student Council of Radcliffe College to submit the American Youth for Democracy membership list to the Administration.

As of 3/59 [redacted] resided (at) [redacted] Claremont, California, and is currently a history instructor, Scripps College, Claremont, California.

ENCLOSURE

April 9, 1959

SOL DAVID LARKS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP/ML/gps

The April 24, 1933 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article in columns one to four of page 3 entitled "Statement of Expelled Ill. Young Socialist League Members Exposes Role of Socialist Leadership." This article contains excerpts from a statement by Sol Larks and three others condemning the action of the Socialist Party in expelling them from the Socialist Party for their activities in behalf of the "United Front Movement." Sol Larks is identified as a leader in the "Young Peoples Socialist League."

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

The August 24, 1933 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article on page 6, columns one and two, entitled "Open Revolt Brewing Against Leadership At YPSL National Meeting." This article points out the revolt in the ranks of the Socialist Party against its leadership because of the expulsion from the Socialist Party of Sol Larks and three other members of the Young Peoples Socialist League who favored Socialist Party participation in the United Front Movement.

Among the many signers of a statement sharply criticizing the Socialist Party and the Young Peoples Socialist League leadership, is the name Sol Larks - Industrial Director, Chicago, Young Peoples Socialist League.

The September 28, 1933 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article on page 6, columns two and three, entitled "Expelled Members of Y.P.S.L. Tell Why They Joined Y.C.L." This article contains a statement by former members of the Young Peoples Socialist League giving the circumstances of their expulsion from the Socialist Party and the subsequent affiliation of this group with the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. The Young Communist League was designated by the Attorney General on May 27, 1948, as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

SOL DAVID LARKS

The following is a quotation of the concluding paragraphs of this statement:

"As a result of all these experiences, we have come to certain definite conclusions:

- "1) That the leadership of the S.P. - Y.P.S.L. is definitely anti-working class in character.
- "2) That the true revolutionary organizations are the Young Communist League and the Communist Party.
- "3) That, therefore, the place of every sincere young worker is in the ranks of the Young Communist League.

"On this basis, we, the left-wing Chicago delegation, take our decision to join the Young Communist League en bloc.

"We are confident that the circles which we represent will approve our decision and follow us into the Young Communist League.

"We further call upon all young workers in the country, who are or will be going through the same experiences as we did, to act similarly to help build a mass revolutionary youth organization in the U. S. through the Young Communist League.

"We call upon all members of the Y.P.S.L. to carry on the fight for the united front."

Among the eight signers of this statement appeared the name Sol Larks, former National Director, Young Peoples Socialist League.

The December 2, 1933 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article in columns four and five of page 3, entitled "Milwaukee S. P. Leaders Ban County Youth Group - Dissolve Central Committee of YPSL, Fearing Growing Ferment of Youth Rank and File." This article was written by S. Larks and it

SOL DAVID LARKS

appears to be a discussion of the reasons for the Socialist Party's decision to dissolve the County Central Committee of the Young Peoples Socialist League in Milwaukee, and to suspend all circle charters.

The December 30, 1933 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article on page 2, columns three and four, entitled "Delegates Force I.L.D. Conference Into Unity Move," written by Sol Larks. This article, which is dated at Washington, December 29, appears to be a discussion of unity between the National Students League and the League for Industrial Democracy.

The Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, California Legislature, for the year 1948, on page 178 identifies the American Student Union as a communist front for students which was organized at a convention held at Columbus, Ohio during December, 1935, and resulted from the merger of the National Student League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy. The merger of these two leagues was in accord with the "United Front" policy adopted by the Communist International at its Seventh Congress in the summer of 1935, calling for joint action with socialist groups throughout the world. The combined organization was under communist control from its inception, and has followed the officials' objectives of the Communist Party according to this report.

The August 3, 1934 issue of the "Daily Worker," page 2, columns three and four, carried an article entitled "Cops Attack Indianapolis Meet." This article, which is dated August 2 at Indianapolis, Indiana, is set forth exactly as it appeared in the "Daily Worker," as follows:

"Police viciously attacked the workers demonstrating against imperialist war and fascism yesterday and arrested Sol Larks, speaker for the Communist Party, and Clarence Wilson of the International Labor Defense.

"Larks was badly beaten by the police. The arrests are the tenth in a week's time made by the city regime in its reign of terror against militant workers here.

"Chief of Police Morrissey has openly stated he will wreck all Communist meetings. The I.L.D. is defending the workers and is urging that protests be sent to the police chief and the mayor."

SOL DAVID LARKS

The International Labor Defense was described by former Attorney General Francis Biddle on September 24, 1942, as the "Legal Arm of the Communist Party," and was cited as a communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, on June 25, 1942 and March 29, 1944.

The August 7, 1934 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article on page 3, column two, entitled "Larks, Wilson Being Held In \$10,000 Bail." This article, which is dated at Chicago on August 6, is being set forth in full as follows:

"An attempt by the packing house bosses to disrupt strike preparations of their workers is seen here in the arrest, Aug. 1, of Sol Larks and Wilbur Wilson, two militant workers, who are being held under exorbitant bail of \$10,000 each.

"All workers and their organizations are asked to send protests to Governor McNutt of Indiana and the Mayor of Indianapolis, demanding the release of Larks and Wilson."

The April 10, 1934 issue of the "Young Worker" contains an advertisement appearing on page 10 advertising a pamphlet co-authored by Sol Larks and [redacted]. The advertised pamphlet is entitled "From Young Socialists to Young Communists."

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The 1938 report of the Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities describes the "Young Worker" as the Midwest magazine of the Young Communist League. The Young Communist League was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The August 16, 1934 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article on page 1, column three, entitled "Indianapolis Police Arrest Ten Workers In New Terror Drive." This article dated August 15, contains the following reference to Sol Larks:

SOL DAVID LARKS

"The police raided the August 1 anti-war rally held at Military Park and arrested two speakers, Wilbur Wilson and Sol Larks, section organizer of the Communist Party."

The August 24, 1935 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article on page 3, columns four and five, entitled, "Indianapolis Conference Will Plan New Communist District." This article, which was dated August 23 at Indianapolis, is being quoted exactly as it appeared in the "Daily Worker", as follows:

"At an enthusiastic conference here Sunday representatives of various Communist organizations throughout the State mapped out plans for the establishment of a new district of the Communist Party. The date of Sept. 15 was set for a convention at which the new district will be formally launched.

"The conference was representative of all the basic industries of Indiana, from auto in the north to mining in the south. The critical situation in Terre Haute prevented leading participants in the general strike from being present, but other delegates from Terre Haute attended.

"The Main report at the conference was made by Andrew Remes. His report centered around four main questions: the trade union situation and the rising strike struggles, the united front, a Labor Party, and certain problems of Communist Party organization.

"State Struggles Mapped

"The report examined the lessons of the Terre Haute strike and pointed out that the strike clearly showed the militancy of the Hoosier workers and their need of revolutionary leadership.

"In regard to the united front the report singled out as one of the most important immediate tasks of the Party the struggle against the State House Bill 221, aimed especially at the Communist and Socialist Parties.

SOL DAVID LARKS

It was reported that a provisional committee to fight this bill was being set up, on which Powers Hapgood, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, had agreed to serve.

"Sol Larks Reports

"In connection with the Labor Party, the report dealt with the experiences in the recent general strike and the eagerness with which the trade unionists seized upon the slogan of independent political action.

"Sol Larks, section organizer of Indianapolis, delivered a detailed report on the general strike. This was followed by spirited discussion of both reports, with Communists who are doing leading work in A. F. of L. Unions actively participating.

"Two resolutions were unanimously adopted, accepting the contents of the main report, greeting the Central Committee of the Communist Party, on the preparatory steps in the organization of the new district, and pledging full cooperation of the Party throughout the state in the new undertaking."

The March 26, 1936 issue of the "Daily Worker" carries an article appearing in columns two through seven, inclusive, on page 4, captioned "Ninth Party Convention Discussion - How a New District of the Communist Party was Built in Indiana." The article identifies the author as Sol Larks, Organizational Secretary in Indiana. Portions thereof are quoted as follows:

"The strengthening of the Communist Party is not a narrow party concern but a concern of the entire working class.

"Plans for our first district organizing convention were barely under way when the accumulated resentment of the Terre Haute Workers burst forth, and the historic general strike broke out. Certainly our district was born in struggle. Thus our provincial district leadership received its first baptism of fire...

SOL DAVID LARKS

"In the period since the organization of our district, we have recruited some 85 workers into our Party. Where did these workers come from? In the main principally from Terre Haute and vicinity, workers aroused by the lessons of the general strike. This is good.

"Out of the various class battles which the Indianapolis workers have gone through, the Terre Haute general strike, the coal strike, the stoppage and votes for general strike in South Bend, a host of militant progressive trade unionist are coming forward, the future leaders of the Farmer Labor Party. We are on very friendly terms with them, they accept many of our proposals. Yet we are exceedingly slow to recruit them. Also many of our comrades are leaders of their unions in mine and auto...

"Several of the section organizers are delegates and leaders of the progressive groups and their central labor unions.

"While we must be for decisiveness as against facillations and indecisiveness, still we should really appreciate our Cadres, as our beloved leader Comrade Stalin has taught us, learn to value each force, to appraise him properly, and to see of what possible use he can be to our Party."

The May 30, 1936 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article on page 4, column four, entitled "C.P. Convention Takes Up Work In Indiana." This article, which is dated May 29 at Indianapolis, Indiana, appears to deal with the second annual state convention of the Communist Party, Indiana District. This article indicates that Sol Larks, District Organizational Secretary, made a report dealing with organizational problems in the building of a Farmer-Labor Party.

The June 12, 1936 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article on page 3, columns two, three and four, entitled "Black Helmet Terror Bands Attack Terre Haute Workers." This article, dated June 11, [redacted], Indiana, reports that two communist organizers, Sol Larks and [redacted] were taken

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SOL DAVID LARKS

to the edge of town by an organization called the Black Helmets and there beaten, robbed and warned not to return to [REDACTED]

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The November 12, 1936 issue of the "Daily Worker," page 2, column one, carried an article entitled "Chicago, Ill." A portion of this article is quoted as follows:

"Banquet, farewell to Dave Mates and welcome to Sol Larks, new section organizer, Sunday, Nov. 15, 6 P.M. Armenian Hall, 2322 W. Chicago Ave., Good program. 50¢ per plate. Ausp.: Section 5."

The February 4, 1937 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article on page 3, columns three and four, entitled "Larks To Speak on Sunday." This article, which is dated February 5 at Chicago, is being set out exactly as it appeared in the "Daily Worker," as follows:

"'Trotzkyism and Fascism' will be the subject of a lecture by Sol Larks, instructor of the Chicago Workers School, on Sunday, 8 P.M. at the Central Loop Forum, 330 S. Wells St., Suite 610. This is one of a series of lectures sponsored by the Friends of the Chicago Workers School at the school.

"The recent trial of the Parallel Center in Moscow will be discussed and Trotzky's role today and in the past will be fully elaborated by the speaker."

As of 10/58 Larks resided at 413 $\frac{1}{2}$ Veteran Avenue, West Los Angeles and is currently employed as an instructor at U.C.L.A., Los Angeles.

April 7, 1959

GOLDA GEZUK LARKS

In the September 28, 1933 issue of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, on page six, columns two and three, there appeared an article captioned "Expelled Members of the YPSL Tell Why They Joined YCL." The article in part contained the following data:

"Expelled from the Young People's Socialist League for fighting energetically for united front actions of the unemployed ...A number of the leading members of the YPSL who have joined the Young Communist League have adopted a statement of their position.

"We joined the YPSL and the Socialist Party years ago, believing these to be working class organizations. Our first attempt to demand participation in the class struggle brought us into sharp conflict with the Party leadership.

"Because of the fight which we carried on for the united front, we were expelled. We appealed on expulsion to the National Convention but here, also, the leadership maneuvered and prevented the Chicago delegates from getting a hearing.

"In the course of our development, we studied the basic principles of both Socialist and Communist movements and as militant young workers immediately took our position against the reformer's policy of the social democracy.

"As a result of all these expulsions we have come to certain definite conclusions:

- 1) That the leadership of the SP-YPSL is definitely anti-working class in character.
- 2) That the true revolutionary organizations are the YCL and the CP.
- 3) That, therefore, the place of every sincere young worker is in the ranks of the YCL.

"Among the signers of the above were included Goldie Gatzuk, delegate Circle 7, Chicago, YPSL, and Sol Larks.

As of 9/58 Larks resided at 413 $\frac{1}{2}$ Veteran Avenue, West Los Angeles, California, and in 1955 she was an instructor at the Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons College, Los Angeles.

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DATE 3/5/88 BY SP6 bja

61-7582-4

April 13, 1959

PAUL R. LEVINE

The Fifth Report on Un-American Activities in California dated 1949, on page 428, listed Paul Levine as an instructor in the Mimeographing, Leaflets, Pamphlets and Poster Designing Department at the California Labor School, 1808 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, California in 1949.

"Youth Magazine" dated November, 1947 on page 8 and 9, contained photographs of participants and proceedings of the World Youth Festival in Prague, Czechoslovakia, which photographs were submitted by Paul Levine.

The "Daily People's World" dated June 16, 1947 on page 2, column 2, appeared an article entitled "World Youth Parley", which contained a list of names of individuals in Los Angeles who were going to Prague, Czechoslovakia despite refusal of the United States State Department. Paul Levine was contained in this list.

Paul R. Levine, 1223 South Lucerne Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, registered to vote on September 15, 1949 and listed his intentions to affiliate with the Independent Progressive Party.

As of 5/58 Levine resided at 1223 South Lucerne Boulevard, Los Angeles, and was employed as a research associate, USC, Department of Cinema, Los Angeles.

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ENCLOSURE

61-7582 - 4124

April 13, 1959

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The "Daily Peoples' World" for June 8, 1950, page 11, column 2, contained an article headed "JPFO in LA Scores New Gains." This article was datelined at Los Angeles, June 7, 1950, and concerned a membership drive then being conducted by the Jewish People's Fraternal Order. It was stated therein that [REDACTED] and her husband had "garnered 109 memberships and were the consistent pace-setters for the entire JPFO until they were surpassed" by another couple.

Records of the Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters disclose that on September 23, 1948, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Los Angeles, a housewife, 5'2" tall, born in New York, registered her affiliation with the Independent Progressive Party (first registration in the state).

As of 12/58 [REDACTED] resided at [REDACTED] Culver City, California, and is currently employed as a substitute teacher by the Los Angeles City Board of Education.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/80 BY SP6 BJA/gpt

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 8, 1959

HENRIETTA MOODY, nee
Jones, also known as
Mrs. Rodgers Lonell Moody

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP/63/2

"Daily People's World"
10/29/45 issue

An article in the above edition, which carried the dateline of August 24, 1949, indicated that Henrietta Moody was then Organizational Secretary of the Harriet Tubman Club of the Independent Progressive Party.

Report of the Senate Fact-Finding
Committee on Un-American Activities
to the 1955 Regular California
Legislature, Pages 387-389

This report set forth information indicating that Henrietta Moody participated in a program sponsored by the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which was held on February 7, 1953, at 607 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

The "Daily People's World," now known as the "People's World," became a weekly publication in February, 1957, and is a West Coast communist newspaper.

Report of Senate Fact-Finding Committee
on Un-American Activities to the 1955
Regular California Legislature, Page 46

"The Independent Progressive Party in California was quickly captured by the communists and by the time the Wallace for President campaign had swung into high gear was being operated lock, stock and barrel by the Communist Party of California."

Page 388 of the above report states, with reference to the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, "This particular committee is well known as a communist front."

As of 5/58 Moody resided at 4220 West 28th Street, Los Angeles, and is currently employed as a teacher with the Cerebral Palsy Preschool Nursery, Van Nuys, California.

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 8, 1959

BARBARA SNYDER MOREL

Records of the Registrar of Voters for Los Angeles County, 808 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, under Voters Affidavit Number D-557234, dated August 29, 1942, reflect that BARBARA SNYDER MOREL of 1111 D Court, Wilmington, California, a housewife, was registered with a major political party as of August 29, 1942. However, on September 24, 1942, this registration was changed to "Communist". The above records further reflect that on April 5, 1954, this registration was again changed back to one of the major political parties.

The California State Senate Investigating Committee on Education, in their tenth report, issued in 1952, on Page 41, reflects the testimony of BARBARA SNYDER MOREL, who appeared before this committee on November 27, 1951, and refused to answer questions as to her Communist Party connections.

As of 1/59 Morel resided at 3630 Delta Avenue, Long Beach, California, and is currently employed as a school teacher at the 139th Street Elementary School, 13900 McKinley Avenue, Los Angeles.

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DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 BIR/201

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 8, 1959

PHILIP GEORGE NASH

The "Daily People's World" (DPW) issue of July 5, 1941, on Page 3, Columns 7 and 8, carried an article which reflected that PHILIP GEORGE NASH was one of the members of B. Joseph Zuka's Defense Committee of State, County, and Municipal Workers of America who were freed by Governor OLSEN of California after being jailed for contempt of the Yorty Legislative Committee in Stockton in 1940. The SCNWA, according to the article, had been set up to provide bail bond and defense money for State, County, and Municipal Workers and the group was held in contempt for failure to produce records of the union in Visalia, California.

The October 13, 1942, issue of the DFW carried an article about a benefit dance for the DFW which was to be held at 5851 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, on October 17, 1942. PHILIP NASH, International Organizer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, was listed as being on the sponsoring committee of this affair.

In the August 11, 1942, issue of the DFW, PHIL NASH, International Representative of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 1-26, made the following statements in supporting the current DFW fund drive. "The 'People's World' has been the only source of publicity for equal wages for women in the truck industry. I think that reading of it by the leadership of our union, particularly the stewards, is indispensable, and I am sure the warehousemen will support the financial drive."

As of 10-56 Nash resided at 10208 Whitegate Avenue, Sunland, California, and was employed in the Education and Research Section of the City of Los Angeles Board of Education, Los Angeles.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY Sp6 bja

ENCLOSURE

61-7582 - 4124

April 13, 1959

ELSIE NICHAMIN

Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives Report (Michigan, Part II, 1954) at page 5098 states that on April 28, 1954 Milton J. Santwire testified before a Subcommittee on Un-American Activities and placed Elsie Nichamin as a Financial Secretary of the Ben Davis Club of the Communist Party at Los Angeles.

The foregoing publication, Part V at page 5316, states that Bernice Baldwin testified that Elsie Nichamin was the Financial Secretary of the Ben Davis Club.

As of 12/54 Nichamin resided at 12431 Landale Street, Studio City, California, and is currently a substitute teacher in the Los Angeles School System.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/62 BY SP6 b1A/gpt

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 15, 1959

LINUS CARL PAULING

The "Pasadena Independent," a metropolitan daily newspaper, in its issue of December 23, 1952, reported that Louis F. Budenz, a former functionary of the CP, USA, in sworn testimony before a special House Committee in Washington, D.C. on December 22, 1952, had identified Dr. Linus Pauling as a concealed Communist Party member who had no party card or other vestige of membership but who made contributions to the Party.

As of 4/58 Pauling resided at 3500 Fairpoint Avenue, Pasadena, California, and was employed as teacher at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6b/A ZPH

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 14, 1959

CLARA L. WEINSTEIN RODNEY, aka
Claire Rodney, Claire Hunt

The "State of New York, Report of the Joint Legislative Committee on Charitable and Philanthropic Agencies and Organizations; Communist Indoctrination and Training of Children for Summer Camps," New York State Legislative Document (1956), No. 62, on page 27, identifies CLAIRE RODNEY as a former member of the Communist Party and a former official of the Young Communist League (YCL).

"Daily Worker", May 17, 1943, page 8, column 6 --

An article appearing therein states: "Among the other districts to be singled out in the newly formed YCL in Louisiana, where CLAIRE HUNT, lone wolf, so to speak, has already organized a branch with 12 new members."

"Daily Worker", May 6, 1946 --

An article appearing therein reports on a New Jersey State American Youth for Democracy (AYD) convention held May 4 and 5, 1946, at which CLARE HUNT, who made the keynote speech, was re-elected as Executive Secretary of the AYD in New Jersey.

As of 4/59 Rodney resided at 4226 West 161st Street, Lawndale, California, and is currently employed as a teacher at the Lucille Smith School, 14609 Grevillea Avenue, Lawndale, California.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/62 BY sp6 bjt

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 8, 1959

FLORENCE MURIEL SLOAT

The following appeared in an article in the "Mirror-News", a Los Angeles daily newspaper, on February 25, 1959, in the ten-star edition, on page 1:

"Thirty-six persons will be called before the House Un-American Activities Committee here next summer in a full-scale investigation into 'Communist infiltration into the field of education.'

"Rep. Francis E. Walter, chairman, said five such witnesses had been summoned to appear at the current hearings in the Federal Building, but 'we decided not to call them at this time.'

.

"A. L. Wirin, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, filed a motion in Superior Court today to quash a subpoena issued one of the five teachers who had been summoned for the current hearing. She was identified as Florence M. Sloat.

"The Board of Education said Mrs. Sloat, 6217 Monterey Road, has been with the school system since 1950 and teaches at Ramona High School, a school for girls who have emotional problems, at 231 S. Alma Ave."

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 bja/pt

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 14, 1959

JACOB MEYER STEIN,
also known as Jack Stein

The House Committee on Un-American Activities report containing the election petition of the Communist Party of Illinois for the year 1940, on page 278, contains the name of Jack Stein.

The April 9, 1946, issue of the "Chicago Sun," a daily newspaper, formerly published in Chicago, contained a letter written to the editor by one Jack Stein. In this letter Stein stated that he is a World War II veteran, and that he was concerned with the manner in which the atomic bomb was being handled. Stein stated, "the thought that the control of atomic energy might be placed under the military should arouse every peace-loving American to the dangers of a military dictatorship." This letter also stated that, "effective scientific research can only be accomplished where free exchange of scientific data is available. A refusal of the military brass to permit such exchange of information will set science back many years." Stein also wrote that, "there is a danger that under the excuse of safeguarding military security, civil rights will be denied. We cannot expect our scientists to work under such gestapo-like conditions. All liberal and veteran groups should join the fight for civilian control. Unless immediate action is taken, we may be paving the way for World War III."

As of 3/59 Stein resided at 501 West Elm Street, Compton, California, and is currently employed as teacher with Excelsior Union High School, Norwalk, California.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 bja
SP4

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 13, 1959

GERALD VERE STRANG

An article entitled "Against Discrimination" appeared in the "Daily People's World" dated June 21, 1941, on Page 3, Column 3, wherein it was reported that a city-wide conference to map a plan of action against discrimination was to be held in Los Angeles on June 21, 1941, under the auspices of the Jewish People's Committee. GERALD STRANG was listed among those who were to participate in a panel discussion on "National Defense" discrimination.

The "Daily People's World" was a West Coast Communist newspaper.

The Jewish People's Committee has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An article entitled "Open Los Angeles City-Wide Fight on Discrimination, Witch-Hunting" appeared in the "Daily People's World" dated June 23, 1941, Page 3, Column 1, wherein it was reported that a Council for the Protection of Minority Rights was established on June 21, 1941, at the call of the Jewish People's Committee. The conference which established the council was attended by 108 persons representing CIO and AF of L unions, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Negro Congress, Spanish-Speaking Peoples Congress, Japanese Progressive Doho, Korean Club, American Peace Mobilization, Democratic Youth Federation, California Youth Legislature, International Workers Order, and many Jewish organizations. GERALD STRANG, Local 456, AF of L, American Federation of Teachers, addressed the council and the highlight of his address was quoted as follows:

"We will fight to maintain our free public education. We will have to fight against the cutting of school budgets and the firing of those teachers who have guts enough to stand up and say something the Merchants and Manufacturers Association doesn't like."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY 3016 bja

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

GERALD VERE STRANG

The following have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

National Negro Congress

American Peace Mobilization

International Workers Order

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, Page 309, cited the Spanish-Speaking Peoples Congress as a Communist-front organization, with offices in the Wilcox Building in Los Angeles.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, Page 160, cited the California Youth Legislature as a Communist-front organization which took part in a mass meeting in Los Angeles on June 8, 1940, under the sponsorship of the American Peace Crusade, a Communist creation for the purpose of putting the terms of the Stalin-Hitler pact into effect in the United States.

An advertisement appeared in the "Daily People's World" dated May 13, 1948, Page 5, Column 5, wherein it was announced that the American Russian Institute was presenting a concert and panel discussion on May 14, 1948, at 118 North Larchmont, Los Angeles. GERALD STRANG was among those listed who were to participate in the panel discussion. The discussion by the panel was to be sent to the Union of Soviet Composers to stimulate the exchange of cultural ideas between the composers and musicians of the two countries.

The American Russian Institute of Southern California has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An article entitled "Russian Music Programs Planned" appeared in the "Daily People's World" dated August 17, 1948, Page 5, Column 4, wherein it was reported that a summer series of evenings of Russian music was to be presented by the American Russian Institute at 1930 North Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles. GERALD STRANG, Composer and Musicologist, was scheduled to discuss SHOSTAKOVICH on September 12, 1948.

GERALD VERE STRANG

An article entitled "Russian Folk Music Scheduled" appeared in the "Daily People's World" dated August 27, 1948, Page 5, Column 2, wherein it was reported that the second of a series of four evenings of Russian music sponsored by the American Russian Institute was to take place on Sunday at 8:30 p.m. at 1930 North Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles. According to this article, two more such meetings were scheduled, one of which was to be led by GERALD STRANG, who was to discuss SHOSTAKOVICH.

An advertisement appeared in the "Daily People's World" dated September 10, 1948, Page 4, Column 4, wherein it was announced that the third in a series of four evenings of Russian music sponsored by the American Russian Institute was scheduled on September 12, 1948, at 8:30 p.m. at 1930 North Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles, at which GERALD STRANG, Composer and Musicologist, was to discuss SHOSTAKOVICH.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, Pages 310, 316, and 317, cited the Musicians Congress Committee as a Communist front organized early in 1944 "for the purpose of 'involving' non-Communist musicians in Communist activities." The headquarters was located at 1655 Cherokee Street in Los Angeles; the Musicians Congress was subsequently held at the Roosevelt Hotel in Hollywood on February 1, 1944.

On Page 317 of this report, GERALD STRANG was listed as a member of the General Board of the Musicians Congress Committee.

As of 4/55 Strang resided at 5253 East Greenmeadow Road, Long Beach, California, and was employed in the music department, Long Beach City College, Long Beach.

April 14, 1959

[REDACTED]

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b7C

The "Reading Times" newspaper, Reading, Pennsylvania, in the April 7, 1948, edition, carried an account of residents of Berks County whose names were filed with the State Election Bureau as Presidential Electoral Candidates of the Militant Workers Party. [REDACTED] Mohnton, Pennsylvania, was one of those listed. The article stated that the Election Bureau had no information on the Militant Workers Party, but stated it was learned in Reading that it is the same organization as that which is known in most states as the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) or in common parlance as "Trotskyites."

Records of the Secretary of State, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as of May, 1948, contained 202 petitions filed by the SWP, containing 11,083 names for its choice of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States and Presidential Electors in the Pennsylvania primary elections of 1948. These petitions listed [REDACTED] Mohnton, Pennsylvania, as a candidate for Presidential Elector for FARRELL DOBBS and [REDACTED] SWP candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Petition #143 for the cause of the SWP National Candidates was circulated by [REDACTED]

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b7C

In the July 19, 1948, issue of the "Militant", official SWP newspaper, page 4, column two, an article appeared concerning the campaign for DOBBS and [REDACTED] of the Militant Workers Party for President and Vice-President. The article stated that in Pennsylvania, for legal reasons, the Socialist Workers Party appears on the ballot under the name of the Militant Workers Party. It continued, "as one of the first projects of the campaign, the State meeting voted to hold a picnic on Sunday, August 15, at [REDACTED] near Reading, Pennsylvania, regarding the plight of the railroad workers."

b6
b7C

As of 11/57 [REDACTED] resided at [REDACTED] Riverside, California, and was employed as a custodian, Riverside City School District, Riverside, California.

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DATE 3/5/62 BY SP6 bja/goh

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 10, 1959

THEODORE JOSEPH VINCENT, aka
Tad Vincent

The "Daily Worker" of January 4, 1952, page one, columns one through three, reported a statement made by trade union locals and shop groups against the murder of Florida Negro leader HARRY MOORE. It was signed by THEODORE VINCENT, Organizer.

The September, 1944, issue of "Tech Talk" of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, lists TAD VINCENT as President of Chapter 14 of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians (FAECT), Washington, D. C., and as a leader of the FAECT drive in the War Department. On pages 264 and 265 of "A Story of the CIO" by [redacted] are found these words concerning the FAECT. The FAECT was organized in 1934, mainly from the technical staff in the Works Progress Administration. From the very beginning, the FAECT has been under STALINIST leadership and its rank and file are solely Communist Party followers."

b6
b7c

Records of the Board of Elections, Brooklyn, New York, reflect that THEODORE VINCENT and [redacted] 1614 West 12th Street, Brooklyn, New York, registered as members of the American Labor Party in 1950 and 1951. The records of the Board of Elections, Nassau County, New York, reflect that THEODORE VINCENT and [redacted] 9 Valley Road, Levittown, New York, were registered with the American Labor Party in 1949.

A catalog of the Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art, Philadelphia, indicated that THEODORE VINCENT was an instructor at that institution during the fall session of 1944.

As of 10/58 Vincent resided at 822 East Miramar Avenue, Claremont, California, and is currently employed as a chemistry instructor, Citrus Junior College, 18824 East Foothill Boulevard, Azusa, California.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/82 BY [signature]

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

April 7, 1958

VIVIAN WEINSTEIN, also known as
Vivian Levine, Vivian Levin,
Mrs. Robert Weinstein, Vivian Miller

Records, Registrar of Voters,
Los Angeles, California

On September 16, 1942, VIVIAN LEVIN of 1603 North Occidental Boulevard, was a registered voter in Los Angeles, Precinct 110, and showed her party affiliation as "Communist Party."

"Daily People's World",
June 14, 1944, page 4,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY Sp6 b1A
Lpt

In June, 1944, VIVIAN LEVIN was elected as a member of the State Committee of the Communist Political Association at their convention held in San Francisco.

Clerk, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

The 1948 National Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party of New York submitted records which showed that VIVIAN LEVIN was on the payroll of the Communist Party of the United States for the months of August and September, 1948.

"Young Patriot",
October 15, 1943, page 1,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

VIVIAN LEVIN was employed by the Young Communist League in various positions, including Educational Director of Los Angeles County, Administrative Secretary, and County Executive Secretary.

As of 2/59 Weinstein resided at 1047 South Citrus Avenue, Los Angeles, and is currently employed as a teacher for Marianne Frostig Educational Therapy, Los Angeles.

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4124

"Daily People's World,"
December 15, 1943, page 3,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

VIVIAN LEVIN was acting secretary of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Youth for Democracy.

"Daily People's World,"
March 3, 1944, page 4,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

In March, 1944, VIVIAN LEVIN was acting secretary of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Youth for Democracy.

"Daily People's World,"
May 10, 1944, page 4,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

In May, 1944, VIVIAN LEVIN was elected Executive Secretary of the California Branch of the American Youth for Democracy at its convention held in Los Angeles.

"Daily People's World,"
June 20, 1946, page 2,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

In June, 1946, at the National Convention of the American Youth for Democracy in New York City, VIVIAN LEVIN of California was elected Educational and Teen-Age Director.

Fourth Report of the Joint Fact-
Finding Committee to the 1948
Regular California Legislature on
Un-American Activities in California,
pages 184, 185, 186, and 188

The California State Officers of the American Youth for Democracy for 1945 included VIVIAN LEVIN and she was also a member of the Provisional Council of the American Youth for Democracy. In addition to being an officer in the California American Youth for Democracy organization, she was connected with the National Office of the American Youth for Democracy and was its National Education and Teen-Age Director.

Fifth Report on Un-American
Activities to the 1949
Regular California Legislature,
Sacramento, California,
pages 561 - 563

VIVIAN LEVIN was, in 1945, a California State
Officer of the American Youth for Democracy.

April 7, 1959

BRONISLAUS JOSEPH ZUKAS,
also known as Joseph B.
Zukas, Joseph Barnum,
Barney Zukas

California State Legislative
Committee on Un-American
Activities, Sacramento,
California

In 1940, the Yorty Committee of the State of California, during its inquiry into communist infiltration into the California State Relief Administration, cited ZUKAS for contempt because of his refusal to furnish membership records of Local 204 of State, County and Municipal Workers of America Union in response to a subpoena duces tecum. When ZUKAS appeared before this Committee he denied attendance at Communist Party meetings in Tulare County, but his testimony was refuted by other witnesses.

As of 1/55 Zukas resided on Route 1, Valley Road, Arroyo Grande, California, and is currently a teacher at Ramona High School, Los Angeles.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 bjm

61-7582 - 4124
ENCLOSURE

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Holloman | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP (S) OF

DATE

(U) FBI

Date: 4/10/59

PLAIN TEXT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: HCUA,

GINAL

b6
b7C
b7D

(U) On 4/10/59 [] who has furnished reliable information in the past orally made available information to SA [] regarding a discussion at a meeting of a Communist Party club, Wagenknecht Section, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, held on 4/7/59 in Chicago concerning the forthcoming HCUA hearings in Chicago. ~~(U)~~

According to informant, [] and [] (members of club) met with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT (Chairman, CP of Illinois), SAM KUSHNER (Vice President, CP of Illinois) and apparently FLO HALL (member of National Committee, CP, USA) this past week end regarding the HCUA hearings and that apparently LIGHTFOOT has indicated he wants to remain out of the picture as regards to the hearings. It was brought out at the meeting on 4/7/59 that therefore the Wagenknecht Section is going to have to push for the defense of those subpoenaed to testify. Informant stated that the names of those subpoenaed were not mentioned but that apparently many of them were Negro and were connected either at the present time or in the past ~~(U)~~

b6
b7C

Bureau

(1 - 100-35658) (COMINFIL, UPWA)

(1 - 100-424153) (IAM)

Chicago

(1 - A)

(1 - 100-8009) (COMINFIL, UPWA)

(1 - 100-32125) (IAM)

REC-61-7582-4125

14 APR 20 1959

RJS:pat

(9)

Approved: **APR 24 1959**

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-35658

b7D

8-21-78
CLASSIFIED BY 6022 JML/MLA
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE

SUBV CONTROL

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : C. D. DELOACH

DATE: April 14, 1959

SUBJECT: REQUESTS FROM HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Dick Arens, Chief Counsel of the HCUA called Edwards 4-13-59 and wanted to know whether the Bureau would be desirous of making available to him the names and addresses of the witnesses who testified before the Smith Act cases grand jury in Puerto Rico. He referred to the fact that although the Department had dismissed the indictments in these cases, it might be very helpful and effective if the committee could subpoena these witnesses when it held its next hearings in Puerto Rico. Arens referred to the fact that something similar to this had been done in Boston and it was extremely effective.

On checking with Mr. Sizoo in Mr. Belmont's division, it appears that all of these witnesses are still active informants, hence it would not be to the Bureau's interest to try to make any of them available for this purpose. This situation is different from the Boston situation according to Mr. Sizoo because in Boston the witnesses had been informants but all of them except one had been already exposed and the remaining one was about to be exposed.

In view of the foregoing, unless advised to the contrary, Dick Arens will be told that the Bureau cannot be of any assistance to him in the Puerto Rican situation in view of the necessity of guarding the security of Bureau informants.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Jones

HLE:ejp
(4)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/62 BY SP-6 BJS/STP

REC-69

61-7582-4126

23 APR 20 1959

EX-135

Handled 4/16 -
the underscripts
H. K. Brown

CRIMINAL REC.
J. E.

63 APR 24 1959

ENCLOSURE: TO BUREAU (1)
Bureau 61-7582
WFO 100-22169
Memo dated 4/21/59

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DATE 3/5/82 BY 6066 bjr

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4127

THE KREMLIN'S ESPIONAGE AND TERROR ORGANIZATIONS

TESTIMONY OF PETR S. DERIABIN

Former Officer of the USSR's Committee of State Security (KGB)

HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

RELEASED MARCH 17, 1959

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

INCLUDING INDEX



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1959

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRANCIS E. WALTER, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

MORGAN M. MOULDER, Missouri

DONALD L. JACKSON, California

CLYDE DOYLE, California

GORDON H. SCHERER, Ohio

EDWIN E. WILLIS, Louisiana

WILLIAM E. MILLER, New York

WILLIAM M. TUCK, Virginia

AUGUST E. JOHANSEN, Michigan

RICHARD ARENS, *Staff Director*

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| Petr S. Deriabin..... | 3 |
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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

- * * * * *
18. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

- * * * * *
- (g) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.
(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 86TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 7, January 7, 1959

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

* * * * *

(g) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

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* * * * *

26. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

SYNOPSIS

The operations of both the KGB (Committee of State Security) and the GRU, the Soviet military intelligence service, are portrayed by Petr S. Deriabin, a former officer of the Soviet secret police who defected to the West in 1954, in the accompanying testimony. The KGB, in addition to being responsible for carrying out foreign espionage for the Soviet Union, is also charged with protecting the U.S.S.R.'s internal security. As part of this latter function, it guards and maintains surveillance over the top Soviet leaders.

There are approximately 16,000 officers in the KGB who are assigned not only to provide physical security to the leaders of the Soviet Government but also to maintain a surveillance over them, Deriabin stated.

He described the luxury and debauchery of the private lives of the top leaders of the Soviet Government and pointed out the intrigue and distrust which pervades their relationships.

The foreign section of the Soviet civilian espionage service (KGB), consisting of 3,000 officers in headquarters in Moscow and about 15,000 officers around the world, "is responsible for espionage and counterespionage abroad; also for surveilling Soviet and satellite citizens who travel abroad; and is responsible for carrying out occasional assassinations, kidnaping, blackmail, and similar activities," Deriabin stated.

He continued:

Soviet intelligence most of the time is using methods like blackmail, bribery, and they include prisoners of war who spend some time inside the Soviet Union. They are using immigrants. Sometimes they send as immigrants to another country their own citizens to make some kind of spy network. Actually, they are working in two ways. They use legal channels and illegal channels and foreign missions and exchange groups, too.

For instance, when the Soviet delegation is going abroad, it always includes some intelligence or counterintelligence officers.

For instance, in 1957 there was a Soviet delegation, a construction delegation in the United States, which includes one Soviet intelligence officer whose name is Major Zagorsky, who was a member of that Soviet delegation. When the Moiseyev dancers were here, Lieutenant Colonel Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Kudriavtsev was a member of the Moiseyev dancers who is working for Soviet intelligence for many years, and he is a colonel. Both of them were working with me in Moscow while I was there.

Another example was in 1956, when the Soviet religious delegation was here, the Soviet Orthodox Church. The chief

Mr. DERIABIN. My parents were peasants until 1930's. In the 1930's they were forced to the collective farms. My father died in 1936 and my mother died in 1941.

I graduated from the Soviet Teachers Institute after 2 years. I was working as a teacher from 1937 until 1939. In 1939 I was called into the Soviet Army, where I spent from 1939 until 1944. In that time I was —

Mr. ARENS. In what capacity did you serve in the Soviet Army?

Mr. DERIABIN. In the Soviet Army I was in the first year Deputy Chief Political Commissar in the Sergeants School, noncommissioned officers' school, and then I was secretary in the Komsomel (Communist Youth League).

Mr. ARENS. What was that school?

Mr. DERIABIN. Before I was in school I was Deputy Political Commissar. Then I was assigned to, and was secretary of, the Youth Communist League in my regiment—in my infantry regiment.

Mr. ARENS. How long did you serve in that capacity?

Mr. DERIABIN. For 1 year.

Mr. ARENS. Then what was your next assignment?

Mr. DERIABIN. The next assignment was when World War II started, and at that time I was in the war from 1941 until 1944. At that time I was deputy chief of Materiel Company on the Stalingrad front and the Ukrainian front, and then I was assistant to the chief of staff of a regiment.

During the war I was wounded four times, and then through the party committee of my division, by order and by myself, I joined the Counter-Intelligence School in Moscow. It was in April 1944.

In that school I spent 1 year, until April 1945. Since 1945 and 1947 I was working as case officer in the headquarters of the counter-intelligence in Moscow.

Mr. ARENS. Then what was your next assignment after 1947?

Mr. DERIABIN. In the same year, 1947, I spent a few months in, I would say, the MVD,¹ in the State of Altai. I was in that provincial MVD office as a case officer and chief of the surveillance group.

Mr. ARENS. When did that service in that capacity terminate?

Mr. DERIABIN. It was over in February 1947.

Mr. ARENS. Would you kindly tell us your next assignment?

Mr. DERIABIN. The next assignment was since, I would say, March 1947, until April 1952, I was working in the Guard Directorate of the Soviet secret police.

Mr. ARENS. Where were you stationed?

Mr. DERIABIN. The station was in Moscow.

Mr. ARENS. What were your particular duties?

Mr. DERIABIN. My duty was I was 1 year case officer and in the second year senior case officer and deputy chief of subsection and chief of subsection in that Guard Directorate. Actually the work was I was checking the people and officers who were working for the Guard Directorate. Actually, that Guard Directorate was taking care of guarding Soviet leaders, members of the Central Committee of the government.

Mr. ARENS. What was your next assignment?

¹ Ministry of Internal Affairs (secret police agency), which was then responsible for the internal security of the Soviet Union.

Mr. DERIABIN. From April 1952 until September 1953 I was working in the Austrian-German section, for the Soviet Intelligence Directorate.

Mr. ARENS. Where were you stationed?

Mr. DERIABIN. The station was in Moscow, too.

In September 1953, I was assigned to Vienna and was working as intelligence officer in the Soviet MGB¹ station in Vienna.

Mr. ARENS. Then tell us in a word, please, sir, what transpired next in your life.

Mr. DERIABIN. I was in Vienna until February 15, 1954. I decided on that day, February 15, 1954, I went to American headquarters in Vienna and asked for asylum.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us in a word what happened next.

Mr. DERIABIN. I spent a few days in the American Zone in Austria in asking them permission to go to the United States, because they asked me what I would like to do and what I am going to do. First I asked them about political asylum. They gave me, I would say, about 10 days or 2 weeks, then I arrived in the United States and was since, I would say, February 28, 1954, I leave for United States.

Mr. ARENS. Now would you kindly proceed at your own pace to tell us about the Okhrana,² its size, responsibilities, and its methods. First of all, what is the Okhrana?

Mr. DERIABIN. Okhrana is actually the secret service of the Soviet State Security, and is responsible for guarding its leaders against the people. The size—I would say the exact number of officers working there in 1953 was 16,000 officers. Actually, the Guard Directorate is just in Moscow, because they are especially to guard the leaders of government.

Mr. ARENS. And a word about its methods?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, they are guarding physically, armed and unarmed civilians, the people. They carry out surveillance and operations, security checks of all the people that may come in contact with the government leaders, in addition to providing physical security.

Mr. ARENS. Does the Okhrana also maintain a surveillance over the hierarchy itself within the Soviet Government?

Mr. DERIABIN. Yes, they do.

Mr. ARENS. Why?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, as far as I know, all Soviet leaders doesn't trust each other and in this purpose they have the civilians against each other.

Mr. ARENS. To whom did the Okhrana report when you were in it?

Mr. DERIABIN. Okhrana actually reported to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

Mr. ARENS. And what was the source of its information?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, actually there was the chief of the Guard Directorate who was responsible, during Stalin's day, to Stalin; and after Stalin died he was responsible to Malenkov and, the last time, I believe, responsible to Khrushchev. Actually, to be chief of Guard Directorate, you were under the Central Committee. The Minister of State Security, he is the boss, but he is not actually the boss.

¹ Ministry of State Security, the Soviet foreign espionage service. Technically, the MGB had been absorbed by the MVD on March 8, 1953, and remained a part of it until March 1954.

² While "Okhrana" was the name of the Czarist secret police, it is also a Russian term meaning "guard" or "protection." Personnel assigned to the MVD's Guard Directorate, among themselves, refer to this section as the "Okhrana."

Mr. ARENS. He is the head of it but not actually the boss?

Mr. DERIABIN. That is right. Actually the Central Committee is the boss of the Guard Directorate.

Mr. ARENS. Then the man who is head of the Central Committee would be boss of the Okhrana?

Mr. DERIABIN. That is right.

Mr. ARENS. From what sources does the Okhrana obtain its information?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, of course, they use as sources agents in the households, barbers, cooks, waitresses, drivers, and others who are working around leaders.

Mr. ARENS. Can you give us a further word about their security measures?

Mr. DERIABIN. The guard officers, they are around the leaders all day and all night. When a leader is sitting in the office, the guards are around the office. When leaders are going in the parade, demonstrations, making speeches, traveling, taking a rest, always Okhrana is with them, any place and everywhere.

Mr. ARENS. Did you have personal experience of being at close range with the principal leaders of the international Communist apparatus stationed in Moscow?

Mr. DERIABIN. If you say about Soviet leaders, who I believe are leaders of international communism, I saw all of them. I was close to them, not exactly working close to them, but I saw them in the offices; I saw them in the demonstrations, in the Red Square, of some meetings, conferences, and so on.

For instance, Stalin, Khrushchev, Malenkov, Bulganin, Mikoyan, and others. Although as an Okhrana agent I did not work with them in their governmental capacities in administering the affairs of state, I did, as an Okhrana man, have intimate contact with them in their offices, in their private lives, such men as Stalin, Khrushchev, Malenkov, Mikoyan, Zhukov, Bulganin, and virtually all of the top leadership at one time or another.

Mr. ARENS. On the basis of this intimate observation of these leaders of international communism in your capacity as an Okhrana agent, do you have any observations to make respecting their so-called humanitarian concepts and dedication to the people?

Mr. DERIABIN. I would say working in the Guard Directorate, I found that Soviet leaders do not work for their own people. They are working and living just for themselves. Actually, when they are making speeches and talking to the people that they are serving for the people, actually it is not true.

Most of them are serving for themselves. Of course, most of the Soviet leaders are real Communists and they believe in Communist theory. Some of them don't know actually what is capitalism. I would like, if it is all right with you, to put one example in.

Mr. ARENS. Please do.

Mr. DERIABIN. I was in the U.S. Congress a few days ago, just to see around, and I saw where Congressmen dined. It seems to be the same as other restaurants in the United States, especially Washington, Virginia, and Maryland. I didn't see too much difference between what the Congressmen eat and what the people eat in the restaurants.

"Well, if I would say to the Soviet people about the U.S. Congressmen, how they are living and dining and working in that place, they would never believe with me, because all Soviet people think that the U.S. Congressmen don't work for the people; that they have big offices with gold and packets of money and are just taking a rest while they are working for the Congress.

The Soviet people think about this because in the Soviet Union all ministers or members of the Soviet Congress have big offices; they have the best service in the Soviet Union; they have cars, drivers, chauffeurs, barbers, and so on, and guards around them.

Soviet leaders explain to the people that they have to live better than the people because they are working all day, all night, for the people; that that is the reason why they have to have everything. Actually, they are not worried too much about the people. They are concerned for themselves.

Mr. ARENS. From the experience which you had as an Okhrana agent, with close association or contact with the top echelon of the Communist apparatus in Moscow, do you care to express yourself respecting the way in which they conduct their private affairs, their private lives?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, every Soviet leader has his own private life, and the people don't know how they live. They don't like to show to the people how they live. Actually, the guard officer has to sign the paper before they take a job to guard somebody that they will never talk to anybody about what they are doing, with whom they are doing, with whom they are working, and how they are working. Every Soviet leader has his own private life. All of them have good houses, which belong to the government. Actually, they live in it.

They have private hospitals, stores, drugs, and private homes where they are taking rests and everything. But the people know that all of these places belong to the government. Actually the Soviet top leaders use them.

The people don't know about that. The top leaders have their own collective farms which raise vegetables and fruits, and lakes where they are growing fish for them, and on the collective farms they grow sheep, produce milk and butter and everything.

For example, Stalin's family; of course, I saw so many times Stalin's son, Vasilii, who was actually an alcoholic and a thoroughly corrupted individual; always too much drinking, with prostitutes, organizing loud parties in his own place and somewhere else.

If you take, for example, some Soviet top echelon leaders, for instance, secretary of Moscow Party Committee one time was Mr. Popov, who was organizing many, many times parties, I would say every week two or three, with prostitutes, with dancing on the tables and too much drinking.

For example, one Soviet Minister of Railroad Transport was Kovalev, who made a big wedding party for the daughter. He built a railroad spur from Moscow to their country house, about 40 kilometers. Then there was the marriage train, with many cars on it, and a few hundred guests who went on that party. They spent the government's money. Kovalev has a big house near the Black Sea. I didn't see in the United States some millionaires live like Soviet ministers live in that country.

Mr. ARENS. After your assignment with the Okhrana, you said you were transferred to the foreign section of the MGB, which I understand is now the KGB.¹ Can you tell us something about its size, responsibilities, and methods?

Mr. DERIABIN. I would say the size of the foreign section of the Soviet civilian intelligence is about 3,000 officers in headquarters in Moscow and about 15,000 officers around the world, working as representatives of the Soviet Government abroad. The foreign section of the Soviet civilian intelligence service is responsible for espionage and counterespionage abroad; also for surveilling Soviet and satellite citizens who travel abroad; and is responsible for carrying out occasional assassinations, kidnaping, blackmail, and similar activities.

Mr. ARENS. What are the methods used by the MGB?

Mr. DERIABIN. Soviet intelligence most of the time is using methods like blackmail, bribery, and they include prisoners of war who spend some time inside the Soviet Union. They are using immigrants. Sometimes they send as immigrants to another country their own citizens to make some kind of spy network. Actually, they are working in two ways. They use legal channels and illegal channels and foreign missions and exchange groups, too.

For instance, when the Soviet delegation is going abroad, it always includes some intelligence or counterintelligence officers.

For instance, in 1957 there was a Soviet delegation, a construction delegation in the United States, which includes one Soviet intelligence officer whose name is Major Zagorsky, who was a member of that Soviet delegation. When the Moiseyev dancers were here, Lieutenant Colonel Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Kudriavtsev was a member of the Moiseyev dancers who is working for Soviet intelligence for many years, and he is a colonel. Both of them were working with me in Moscow while I was there.

Another example was in 1956, when the Soviet religious delegation was here, the Soviet Orthodox Church. The chief of that was Archbishop Nikolai. He is not a member of KGB, but he is an agent of KGB since World War II, who gives information to KGB. KGB is asking him and he is giving information. He is actually an agent.

Mr. ARENS. To what extent does the MGB, now the KGB, employ or exploit what we would generally call low-level informers within a country in which they are operating?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, of course, Soviet intelligence is using all kinds of persons if it is possible to recruit them, on any level—the low level, the middle level, the high level.

Mr. ARENS. What information can you tell us on this record respecting Col. Rudolf Abel?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, as far as I know, he had in his apartment a radio and other technical equipment, and he was working under deep, deep cover. I would say he was doing spy work, was going to take some kind of scientific information from the United States.

Mr. ARENS. Now, may I ask you a pointed question respecting defectors: To what extent does the KGB use phony defectors in hopes that they would gain the confidence of authorities of free countries?

Mr. DERIABIN. They use them very often because it is very hard now for Soviets to put their own agents inside the United States or

¹ Committee of State Security, so named in March 1954 when the MVD lost a number of its former functions. The KGB now has charge of both internal security and foreign espionage for the Soviet Union.

other Western countries. It is very hard to recruit, actually, American people to be Soviet spies. For this reason they are using their own agents. They order them to go to the United States under political asylum—ask for political asylum, and then become Soviet spies. Through them they are going to find methods of American intelligence, how America is working. Maybe America will recruit them and send them back inside the Soviet Union if they can be used for her purposes. Or another thing is to penetrate immigration organizations, groups, trying by penetrating the immigration barriers of various nations to break down the various organized émigré groups within the free countries. This is a special effort.

Of course, sometimes they send an agent and order him not to start work until given a signal. Maybe he will stay 10 years or more and then start to work.

Mr. ARENS. Do they have "sleepers"?

Mr. DERIABIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And a sleeper is a man who is idle until he is given a signal; is that right?

Mr. DERIABIN. That is right.

Mr. ARENS. The KGB is, of course, not the only Soviet intelligence service.

Mr. DERIABIN. No; it is not the only Soviet intelligence service. There is another intelligence service under the General Staff of Soviet Army. They call them GRU, Soviet military intelligence, which is under the General Staff of the Soviet Army.

Mr. ARENS. Then is it a fair characterization, in general, that the Soviet has two major intelligence services engaging in foreign espionage, the KGB and the GRU, the latter being the intelligence operation of the military?

Mr. DERIABIN. Right.

Mr. ARENS. What are the main targets for Soviet intelligence operations in the West?

Mr. DERIABIN. The first, Soviet intelligence working against the United States, and the second, against NATO members.

Mr. ARENS. What is the top priority?

Mr. DERIABIN. The first enemy for the Soviet Union is the United States, and the second, the members of NATO organizations. Against them, Soviet intelligence works.

Mr. ARENS. What do these intelligence services seek here?

Mr. DERIABIN. They are going to find any kind of information about the United States and members of NATO—economic, political, military, including everything that is possible to use in the future.

Mr. ARENS. Based upon your background and experience, please describe briefly how the Soviet intelligence operations are organized in a typical Western free country, perhaps, may I suggest, the United States.

Mr. DERIABIN. Soviet intelligence works in two ways. First, legal residents and, second, illegal residents. I would say legal agents and illegal agents.

For instance, the United States has a Soviet Embassy. In the Soviet Embassy there is a legal Soviet resident or boss of Soviet intelligence and some other officers who are working for the embassy. They are KGB officers.

In another case there is an illegal resident, for example, as was Abel—Col. Rudolf Abel.

I would say in each country Soviet intelligence has one legal resident and maybe one, two, three, or more illegal residents.

They also have legal Soviet intelligence working under the Soviet Embassy, Tass correspondents, Soviet trade organizations, international organizations, personnel such as in the satellite embassies and consulates.

Mr. ARENS. Do you mean Tass, the Soviet press representatives?

Mr. DERIABIN. That is right.

Mr. ARENS. Based upon your background and experience, is it your judgment they presently have espionage agents in Tass?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, actually I would say 60 or 70 percent of the representatives of Tass are KGB members, actually Soviet intelligence officers.

Mr. ARENS. And what about Amtorg, the Soviet trade organization which is operating in the United States?

Mr. DERIABIN. I believe, and I believe it was before as it is now, that the Soviet used Amtorg for its intelligence work. For instance, the Foreign Trade Ministry has its own intelligence agency. I would say if you ask Ambassador Menshikov,¹ he knows very well how Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry works in the intelligence field.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have firsthand information respecting Ambassador Menshikov's background in intelligence work?

Mr. DERIABIN. Actually, I don't know if Menshikov is a member of Soviet intelligence or Soviet MGB, but Menshikov was working inside Soviet Union as Minister of Foreign Trade and Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, and I know in that ministry he has his own intelligence section which is working close to KGB intelligence service. Sometimes KGB intelligence puts their own officers in the intelligence section of the Trade Ministry, and went abroad as representatives.

Mr. ARENS. I don't believe, sir, our record is quite clear on your estimate of the number of GRU military intelligence personnel operating out of Moscow. Would you care to give us your best judgment on that?

Mr. DERIABIN. I would not presume to give a precise estimate, but I am confident that there are many more agents in the military intelligence of the Soviet empire than there are in the civilian service, the KGB.

Mr. ARENS. What were the instructions given to the civilian intelligence service, of which you were a part, respecting strategies, tactics, and activities of that service against the United States?

Mr. DERIABIN. In July or August 1953, when Panyushkin² became a boss of Soviet intelligence, he gave instructions to all intelligence officers, and that instruction said—actually, it was making his point in a letter and in a meeting, which was in Moscow in August of 1953. He said that it is very hard now to get information from the United States, and we have to organize our work against the United States from other countries, especially from organized bases in Latin American countries. Then we have to work against the United States from East Germany, from Austria, and other European countries.

¹ Mikhail A. Menshikov, present Soviet Ambassador to the United States.

² Maj. Gen. Aleksandr S. Panyushkin, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, 1947-52.

What Pañyushkin said, was that everybody knows our first enemy is the United States and the NATO organizations. We have to work against them. That was it in general.

Mr. ARENS. May I ask, how does this square up with the professions of Khrushchev for peaceful coexistence and the hand of friendship which he professes to be constantly extending to the free countries, particularly to the United States?

Mr. DERIABIN. I don't believe what Khrushchev is saying. I know what Khrushchev is doing. When Khrushchev said that he is for peace he is really not for peace. He is going to build communism not just in the Soviet Union. He would like to build communism around the world.

Mr. ARENS. If we have concluded on that subject, may I inquire if you would like to give us further detail on the various methods by which the Soviet intelligence service recruits agents in the free countries.

Mr. DERIABIN. The first thing is blackmail and bribery and Communist sympathies, Communist sympathizers, and using methods of provocation. This is the general method.

Mr. ARENS. How do the Soviet agents in the free countries communicate with the Moscow headquarters?

Mr. DERIABIN. I would say they use open code, secret writing, couriers, contacts with legal residents, by radio and through agents whom they send to take information.

Mr. ARENS. Aside from its own professional staff of officers and trained agents, do the Soviet intelligence services make use of other branches of the Soviet Government?

Mr. DERIABIN. Of course, they are working through other branches, such as the diplomatic press, Intourist, commercial relations, scientific and professional groups, and cultural exchanges. Every possibility they use for their intelligence work.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have facts about any kidnappings or assassinations by the Soviet intelligence services operating in the West?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, I had some connection with kidnaping Dr. Walter Linse in 1952 from West Berlin.

Mr. ARENS. Would you tell us about it, please, sir?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, I am going to talk about Lausman,¹ though I didn't mention it.

Lausman was the Czechoslovakian Minister in June 1948, in Czechoslovakia. Then he left Czechoslovakia. He was living in Salzburg, in Austria. He was working for freedom and was talking about what is going on in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia intelligence asked Soviet intelligence to help them to kidnap Mr. Lausman. Czechoslovakia sent three agents to Salzburg. They gave some kind of narcotics and drugs to Mr. Lausman, put him in a car, and took him through the West Austrian Zone to the Soviet Zone, and the Soviets gave them two cars and guards, etc., and they took Mr. Lausman to Prague, to Czechoslovakia. As far as I know, Mr. Lausman woke up when he was in Prague.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have any other cases which you could recount from your own knowledge?

¹ Bohumil Lausman, Deputy Prime Minister and Administrator of Industry in Czechoslovakia before the Communist coup in 1948.

Mr. DERIABIN. In West Berlin there is an organization, Free Jurists Union.¹ In 1952, that Free Jurists Union was going to organize an international conference of jurists there. At that time, Soviet intelligence had a plan to kidnap Dr. Friedenau, who was boss of that. When the plan was all ready to kidnap Dr. Friedenau, he left West Berlin and went to Stockholm, to Sweden, to prepare a meeting with other jurists.

Dr. Linse, who was the chief of economic section in that Free Jurists Union, was in charge to organize this international meeting. Then Soviet intelligence, using their agents, who were Germans by nationality, kidnaped Dr. Linse from West Berlin to East Berlin. While kidnaping him Dr. Linse started to struggle. One man took a gun, one Soviet agent, and shot him in his leg to put Dr. Linse inside the car. They put him inside the car and took him to the Soviet Zone. Then there was the trial.

After a while they took him inside the Soviet Union. I don't know what happened, if they put him for 25 years in jail or they killed him.

But in that time they answered the Western countries that they did nothing to Dr. Linse, that they had nothing to do with him, with Dr. Linse.

Mr. ARENS. I understand you were present in Moscow at the time of Stalin's death; is that correct?

Mr. DERIABIN. Right.

Mr. ARENS. Did you gain any information or impressions about the circumstances of his death and the power struggle which followed?

Mr. DERIABIN. In this question, I would say I saw a movie here on TV about Stalin's death. I would say 70 or 75 percent of the show in that movie is true. I am telling this because at that time while I was working in the Guard Directorate, and while I was working in the Intelligence Directorate, it was many, many times a shakeup in the Guard Directorate. The leadership or the bosses in the Guard Directorate, there was five of them in 1951, 1952, and 1953, for 3 years it was five new bosses.

Mr. ARENS. May I ask you in passing what happened to the various bosses?

Mr. DERIABIN. I would answer better if I give you a name. The first boss was Lieutenant General Vlasik.

Mr. ARENS. What happened to him?

Mr. DERIABIN. They put him in jail. He was staying for a few weeks and then he was dead in jail. Whether they beat him or so—he was healthy when they took him and put him in jail.

Then actually guarding Stalin, were three colonels. One was sent to Novosibirsk; one colonel was sent to Omsk, in Siberia; one colonel was sent to Molotov city, in northeast Russia. It was known as Perm.

Actually, they sent them in the concentration, not to be boss but sent as assistant to boss—everyone to be an assistant to a boss in a concentration camp.

When Stalin was alive, in 1952, it was making orders by Malenkov and some other leaders that they cut Stalin's guards 50 percent in 1952. Then there was another boss, Ignat'yev, who lost his job. Now he is working as a party boss in some Soviet Republic.

¹ Investigating Committee of Free Jurists, also known as League of Free Jurists.

There was another boss, Major General Kusmechev, who was shot just after Stalin's death. I was talking about who was exactly boss. There was a big shakeup in the Guard Directorate, and they sent so many people to Siberia. So after Stalin died, no member of his Guard Directorate was left in Moscow. Everybody was ordered to go to Siberia or somewhere. Nobody stayed to work for KGB or for intelligence. They were completely sent out, all over the place. The particular organization was disbanded.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have information respecting the power struggle which followed Stalin's death?

Mr. DERIABIN. When Stalin died, we were waiting that Malenkov would become the boss of the Communist Party and Molotov would become the boss of the Soviet Government. It doesn't happen. We found 2 or 3 weeks after Stalin's death that Beria was doing something, was going to take over the Soviet Government.

Actually in June 1953 I was walking the Moscow streets and I saw tanks and troops around Moscow. The next morning when Beria was arrested—actually it was nighttime—I met some friends of mine working in the Guard Directorate. I asked them why were tanks around the Moscow streets, and that man answered to me that he went to Beria's home—actually, he was responsible for checking Beria's guards, officers, and he said he found the military officers staying around Beria's house, that Beria was arrested.

Mr. ARENS. What significance do you attach to the fact that there were tanks and troops around Beria's home?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, at that time I was thinking something is going wrong. I was going to the office and was going to find what it was, because at nighttime, I think at 2 o'clock at night, I was going home, after my work. Actually we worked most of the time at night.

I found the tanks. I didn't get any information until the morning. But in that time, so many KGB officers were fired and put in jail, and actually I didn't know whether I would be alive or not.

Mr. ARENS. You have told us about the apparatus which guards the high echelon of the Communist Government officials, and you have told us about the two principal segments of their overseas intelligence operations. Although you did not personally serve in the secret police which operate against the people themselves in the Soviet Union, could you give us a word about the organization, structure, number, and activities of that service in the Soviet Union?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, under Soviet secret police there are so many directorates. I would like to tell you that there are two important directorates, the secret political directorate, which is watching Soviet intelligentsia, and government employees, and who is not working in the factory or in the field.

Well, they have a few sections in that directorate, and under each section they have the responsibility to answer for some ministries, some departments of government.

There is another economical directorate under the secret police, which is taking care of Soviet industry, machinery, and agriculture. They are watching the people and giving information for the Communist Party and for the government, what is going on inside the Soviet Union.

The third is the military counterintelligence, which is working by the same methods as the secret political directorate or the economical directorate, but just inside the Soviet Army.

Moscow is the headquarters of the Soviet secret police. Each Soviet Republic has another headquarters. In each region and district they have a branch of the KGB in Soviet life, I would say economical, cultural, and political life inside the Soviet Union watched over by some kind of directorate which is under KGB.

If it is cultural life, it is under the political directorate; the economical life to the economical directorate, and the military life to military directorate. They are taking care of all the people. They are working through sources and agents.

Every Soviet office, every Soviet collective farm, every factory, has a representative of KGB who has his own agents in the factory, in the office, and everywhere. There are so many agents and sources who are working for the KGB, in every Soviet apartment building and everywhere. You can find them everywhere.

I would say, in general, about every 15 persons in the Soviet Union are covered by 1 source or 1 agent inside the Soviet Union—an informer.

Mr. ARENS. Is the record clear that it is your judgment that approximately 1 out of every 15 persons in the Soviet Union is either an informer or an agent for the secret police?

Mr. DERIABIN. Do not make a mistake. Soviet KGB is working close to the Communist Party. And the Communist Party has to get all information to the KGB about the people, and the KGB has to give information to the Communist Party about the people, too.

If you put together the members of the Communist Party and the sources of KGB, it will be exactly what you say.

Mr. ARENS. Is there any other comment or observation that you should like to make on this record, which you understand will be made public?

Mr. DERIABIN. I would say now so many correspondents and American people are talking about the new Soviet laws, which was published in September 1958, and sometime Khrushchev said that KGB does not have too much authority now as it had before. I would say it was the election in March and February inside the Soviet Union, in each Republic election, the Supreme Council of the Republic, through the Soviet press which I read now sometimes, I see—I found 49 chiefs of KGB and MVD elected to membership of the Supreme Council during the last election.

I would say before, when Stalin was alive, it was less members of KGB who were elected working for the government than it is now. The Soviet criminal code, published in 1958, is stronger than it was as the Soviet criminal code before.

Mr. ARENS. Have you any comments to make on a public record respecting other prospective defectors, such as yourself, or any others who, at one time, had plans to defect?

Mr. DERIABIN. To answer this question I would say that, of course, there are some Soviet officers in intelligence, work or Soviet diplomats who would like to join the West. But there are so many difficulties for them to do this. All of them have some relatives or parents, or close relatives, inside the Soviet Union.

If some of them go to the West, it means that the Soviet Government, especially KGB, will put their relatives in jail or send them to Siberia because there is the Soviet law about that.

Of course, these officers who would like to join the West, they don't like to be an enemy of their relatives. That is one thing which stops them.

Another thing is most of the Soviet officers who are abroad now, especially in the United States or in other countries, they don't know well how is life in other countries, and they don't know well how the new government will meet them.

The third thing is they don't know what to do in this country. It is very good to say, "I got freedom," so they have to work when they join the West and do something. Most of the Soviet diplomats and intelligence officers, they didn't do any kind of jobs, especially physically or something else. All their lives they serve for the government, as intelligence officers, as a diplomat or some other representative. It is very hard for them to start a new life. They then don't know exactly if, for instance, the U.S. Government will help them or not. I wish they could know of my experience. I find so many friends in the United States and everything is just fine.

But first when I arrived I didn't know what to do, how to live, and so and so. Of course, Americans have helped me a lot, and I am in good shape now.

Mr. ARENS. You have told us, off the record, have you not, certain instances in which high-ranking Communists behind the Iron Curtain have, to your certain knowledge, built up bank accounts in the free world?

Mr. DERIABIN. In answer to this question, I would say that the Soviet secret service is taking care of all Communist leaders around the world. They like to have any kind of information about them, especially about the leaders of satellite countries. Actually they have advisers to guard them. Especially when I was working in the Austro-German section, we had a special branch which was taking care of East-German Government, the East German police, and the East German military service.

We had the files, specially on Walter Ulbricht, who is Deputy Premier in East Germany.

In the file of Walter Ulbricht there was information that Ulbricht has a niece or some relatives in the United States, and through her he put money in an American bank for his future. If something happens in East Germany, he will have money then.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have any other instances like that you can tell on the public record?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, about Rau, Deputy Premier of the East German Government, the KGB thought that he was an agent of the Nazis during the war.

In talking about satellite countries, I would like to say that the Soviet secret police always like to have information about the leaders of satellite Communist parties. For example, everybody knows that in Hungary, Hungarian dictator Rakosi is now inside the Soviet Union. One Soviet KGB colonel, his name being Yevkimenko, who was Soviet intelligence adviser to the Hungarian Government, he had his own sources around Rakosi. One of his sources went to see Rakosi, it was 1951, and told him that Soviet boss of intelligence would like it if he became his informer or his agent.

Rakosi called the Soviet adviser and told him, "Why are you going to have agents around me? You have to know that I am the first agent of the Soviet Union."

The CHAIRMAN. May I express to you appreciation not only for your cooperation evidenced by the testimony which you have given today, but, likewise, for your cooperation with this committee, its staff, and agencies of the Government of the United States since your arrival on these shores.

Thank you.

(Whereupon, the hearing adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 4/21/59

FROM : *LVB*
gth SAC, WFO (100-22169)~~Attn: Records Section~~SUBJECT: *ST*
0
HCUA

HCUA has released a publication entitled "The Kremlin's Espionage and Terror Organizations - Testimony of PETR S. DERIABIN Former Officer of the USSR's Committee of State Security (KGB)".

One copy of this publication is enclosed for the Bureau and one copy is enclosed for each office receiving a copy of this communication.

②-Bureau (Encl-1)
1-Chicago (Encl-1) Rm
1-New York (Encl-1) Rm
1-Los Angeles (Encl-1) Rm
1-San Francisco (Encl-1) Rm
1-WFO
JAC:ahw
(7)

*Indexed previously
into 100-409309-187
Re: Deriabine Ca 5/15*

LIT

Hoff
Robinson
Brinkman
W.C. Sullivan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/68 BY *SP6 bIA/pv*
EX-102

REC-44

61-7582-4127

18 APR 22 1959

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. ATTACHED

66 MAY 15 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

FBI

4/17/59

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

SLIP (S) OF

Date:

DATE

Transmit the following in

AIRTEL

(Type in plain text or code)

AM RM

Via

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
IS - CCLASS. & EXT. BY 6076 CINAL WAH/OP
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-17-79~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re Chicago CINAL dated 4/10/59 captioned as above. b7D

[redacted] who have furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised SAs BRYCE S. PLESNER and ROBERT E. BOWE, respectively, on 4/13/59 that on 4/10/59 there was a special meeting of Section Organizers from the Communist Party (CP) of Ill. Industrial Sections, which was called to discuss CP strategy in connection with the appearance of the HCUA which is scheduled to be held in Chicago in May of 1959. (U)

At this meeting a committee was set up which was composed of leading CP members from the Ill. District who are to be in charge of CP activities directed against the HCUA appearance. No definite activity was decided upon;

- 6 - Bureau (RM)
1-100-35658 (COMINFIL-UPWA)
1-100-424153 (IAM)
1-100-3-89 (CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
8 - Chicago

- 1-100-8009 (COMINFIL - UPWA)
1-100-32125 (IAM)
1-100-19431 (CP, USA, ILL. DISTRICT, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
1-100-32207 (CINAL)
1-100- (AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION)

REB: pmm/mec
(14)

23 APR 20 1959

Approved:

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

CENTRAL RESEARCH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY 9923 MUP/13
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-35658-26
100-424153-100-67226

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 4-15-59

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W. A. Rorer ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

There is attached a copy of the publication "Language As A Communist Weapon, Consultation With Dr. Stefan T. Possony" which the Committee on Un-American Activities will release on Monday, April 20, 1959, along with a copy of the release.

ACTION: For referral to the Domestic Intelligence Division for its review.

CDD:MAH
(4)

- 1 - Mr. Jones (Enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont (Enclosures - 2)

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 DATE 3/5/82 BY SP001078 PR

ENCLOSURE

REG-39

61-7582-4129
APR 27 1959

EX-135

80 APR 30 1959

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1959
PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Manipulation of language constitutes one of the Communists' most potent weapons in their drive for world domination, Dr. Stefan T. Possony, political scientist of Georgetown University and authority on psychological warfare and revolution, told the House Committee on Un-American Activities in testimony made public today. "To the Communists," he said, "words are tools to achieve effects, not means to communicate in the search for truth."

Dr. Possony explained that, in their early years, the Communists developed a "revolutionary" language of their own which they used not only in their doctrinal works, but also in their propaganda. Because the language included terms such as "class warfare," "terrorism," "labor armies," and "revolution," it revealed the real nature of the Communist movement and "hurt the Communists a great deal," repelling, rather than attracting, most people.

Dr. Possony analyzed what Communists actually mean by the high-sounding terms they most frequently use today to mislead people concerning their true intentions -- "national self-determination," "people's democracies," "coexistence," "liberation," "democracy," "scientific materialism," and also what they mean by smear words such as "reactionary" and "war monger."

When asked, for example, what Communists mean by the word "peace," Dr. Possony said:

"Oh, that is simple: The non-Communist state does not defend itself while it is taken over or destroyed. To them 'peace' means lack of resistance, or Communist operations without the admixture of violent and, specifically, military, means. It specifically does not mean the cessation of attempts at conquest nor the end of the 'class war.' In another context, 'peace' for the Communists signifies preparation for battle and war."

He emphasized that Communists used the word "peace" as both a tactical term and as an objective:

"Peace as a tactical term means, from their point of view, the temporarily exclusive utilization of nonviolent means of conflict; that is, propaganda, infiltration, political warfare, economic warfare, and 'revolutions from within,' methods suitable for conquest without risk * * *."

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4129

"As an ultimate objective, 'peace' simply means Communist world control. In their Communist world, there would be a proletarian world dictator. Societies no longer would be cleaved by classes and, in the 'ultimate ultimate,' nations and languages would be merged. There would be no socio-economic basis for conflict. This would be the society of eternal peace, where the state has withered away, public administration could be accomplished by female cooks, and gold would be used largely for washbasins and toilets. These were the terms Lenin used to describe his dream."

Dr. Possony pointed out that there is no peace in the world today and there will be none, according to the Communist interpretation of that word, until they have conquered the world:

"The point is * * * that the Communists operate under the concept of class struggle, national class conflict, international class warfare; and this struggle, conflict, or warfare never ceases irrespective of whether people are being killed in military battle.

"War in the sense of firepower exchanges is one band in a whole spectrum of conflict techniques. * * * .

"Still, within the military forms of violence, there are gradations of intensity, according to the Bolsheviks. But with varying intensities, conflict is incessant. It never stops before the final destruction of all enemies of the party * * * .

"Propaganda does not stop. Political warfare does not stop. Infiltration does not stop. The class war, the class struggle, or as it is styled in modern Communist semantics, the struggle between the peace-loving and the imperialist, war-mongering forces, never stops. All these things go on. They go on for their own sake, but also -- this is an important point -- as preparations for a later military phase of the conflict * * * ."

Dr. Possony described the Communist concept of coexistence in these words:

"The bone 'coexists' with the dog; the rope 'coexists' with the man who is hanged; bacilli 'coexist' with your body. Coexistence is a transitory matter of fact. The Soviet Union is there; the United States is in existence; and as of today, the 2nd of March 1959, both states live, and various social systems exist, side by side. For the time being, the Soviets cannot stop coexisting with non-Communist nations * * * .

"Coexistence is a temporary situation, and it is a description of fact. It also is a slogan to lull non-Communists to sleep and to induce economic and political support for the Soviet Union.

"It specifically does not mean that any Communists ought to be prepared to coexist with the capitalist system till the end of the world. Essentially, the term is a deception: to convey the impression that the world revolution has been called off."

Two of the roots of Communist semantics or language manipulation, Dr. Possony said, are:

"Every Communist communication must convey an orthodox, that is, revolutionary activating message to the party and its followers.

"This same communication must convey a different, i.e. soothing, pacifying, and paralyzing message to the opponent of communism."

The West's difficulty in countering the Communist semantic weapon, he continued, is due to the following:

"Massive" Communist propaganda is poured into the West through statements, books, and broadcasts. It is knowingly spread by some people and sometimes unknowingly by others who are trying, ineffectively, to refute it.

Only a "trickle" of corrections come from Western governments, many of which "have essentially decided not to correct Communist * * * distortions."

The 100-year record of communism and 40-year record of the U.S.S.R. are not presented to the free peoples of the world. Many university texts on communism and the Soviet Union "are distorted, often are false, and usually lack depth of perception."

Many Western statesmen are unaware of the "brute facts" about communism when they negotiate with Soviet leaders. Moreover, they aren't interested, in some cases, in understanding the Communist "grand design." In addition, unfortunately, domestic politics tend to frame foreign policy in the West.

Also:

"The Western World simply does not recognize the fact that political warfare, subversion, infiltration, and preparations for war are routine operations for any political system which has any aggressive designs."

In response to the question of what Communists think of negotiations and conferences with leaders of the non-Communist world, Dr. Possony stated:

"To them a conference, an international negotiation, is a tactical maneuver and it can be used whether actually there is an agreement at the end of the conference or there is not.

"You use the conference in order to pressurize the West into some concession. If an agreement must be concluded, it can be broken whenever necessary."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. *McGUIRE*
FROM : L. E. *SHORT*
SUBJECT: *DIES COMMITTEE*

DATE: APR 24 1959

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 61-7582-1018

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1113, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

gm:gbh

Done 5/15/59

5/14/59

Retain Bulky Enclosure

61-7582

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *3/5/82* BY *SP6 BTJ/p*

NOT RECORDED
23 MAY 18 1959

J. W. MARSHALL

6 MAY 19 1959

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-47218)

DATE: ~~4/9/59~~ 4/23/59 ²³

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-3323)

SUBJECT: LESLIE FRAY ORRIN, Jr.
SM - C
OO: Chicago

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

LESLIE FRAY ORRIN, Jr. is one of the "unfriendly" ~~UPWA~~ witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-55553 (UPWA)
① - 61-7552 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-8003 (UPWA)
1 - 100-23823 (HCUA)

GCT:mec ²¹²
()

62 MAY 4 1959

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
174 APR 23 1959ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY 20661/2 GPW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-47218-44

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-25701)

4/23/59

SAC, HOUSTON (100-1470)

[REDACTED] Aka.
SECURITY MATTER - C

b6
b7c

Reference is made to Houston letter to the Director dated 1/23/59, captioned "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, INFORMATION CONCERNING, SUBVERSIVE CONTROL" Bureau file 61-7582.

Instant investigation has been conducted in order to bring our file concerning subject up to date since his name appears on a list of potential witnesses before a House Committee on Un-American Activities hearing.

[REDACTED] was cooperative during the interview and appeared to furnish all information in his present recollection. It is felt no further investigation is necessary in instant matter and the case is being closed.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
(2-100-25701)
(1-61-7582)
3 - Houston

GWT:GJS
(6)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY 346 b7c

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
136 APR 27 1959

67 MAY 4 - 1959

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341762)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-17850)

SUBJECT: Aka.
 SH - C
 OO: Chicago

DATE: 4/2/59 4/3/59

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

is one of the "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
 1 - 100-25658 (UPWA)
 ② - 61-7582 (HCUA)
 3 - Chicago
 1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)
 1 - 100-28323 (HCUA)

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61-7582-

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 174 APR 28 1959

GCT:mec/plg

MAY 1 1959

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-341762-26

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-371453)

DATE: 4/2/59 4/13/59 ²³

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-21650)

SUBJECT: JACK FORTUNE SOUTHER
SM - C
OO: Chicago

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

JACK FORTUNE SOUTHER is one of the "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35653 (UPWA)
1 - 01-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-2003 (UPWA)
1 - 100-23323 (HCUA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/82 BY SP6 b/p/204
61-7582-

NOT RECORDED
174 APR 28 1959

GCT:mec/plg

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53 MAY 1 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-371453-18

CG 100-17850

With respect to captioned subject, he resides at 1807 South Harding and is employed by UPWA District 1 as a Field Representative, both here in Chicago. Prior to his recent appointment to the Field Representative post, however, this subject served as President of UPWA Local 347, an elective post necessitating his execution of a non-Communist affidavit in order that his local could, if such action was desired, utilize the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board. [redacted] has, therefore, for the past number of years refrained from participating in any type of Party activity which could subject him to prosecution under the Taft-Hartley Act. His wife, [redacted] is a current Communist Party (CP) member and [redacted] himself, reportedly is considered by the Party as one of the individuals through whom it exercises some control in the UPWA. [redacted] however, cannot definitely be placed in the CP at the present time and Chicago possesses no information of consequence regarding him which is not already known to the Bureau. A summary report in this matter was submitted by Chicago under date of October 28, 1953, and the report of SA [redacted] Chicago, dated August 12, 1958, constitutes the most recent report submitted with respect to [redacted] Bureau personnel have had occasion in the past to interview [redacted] regarding a matter wholly divorced from security type investigations and he was highly un-cooperative. He has in addition urged UPWA members not to cooperate with the FBI.

b6
b7C

Since the report of August 12, 1958, no pertinent information regarding [redacted] activities has been ascertained. For this reason, no report is being submitted UACB.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-12642)

DATE: ~~4/2/59~~ 4/23/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-20053)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED], Aka.

SM-C

OO: Chicago

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

[REDACTED] is one of the "unfriendly" IAM witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-424153 (IAM)
① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-32125 (IAM)
1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

GCT: meo/plg
(7) MAY 1 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 DAB/gpt

NOT RECORDED
174 APR 28 1959

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b7C

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-12642-137

CG 100-21650

With respect to captioned subject, he currently resides at [redacted] of UPWA District 1 Council and is employed as the [redacted] [redacted] by the District. He cannot be placed in the Communist Party (CP) subsequent to the 1940's although it was noted that the descriptive data regarding an unnamed individual appearing on the 1956 CP registration here in Chicago did compare favorably with SOUTHER's background. Chicago otherwise possesses no information indicating current membership in the Party on his part. A summary report in this matter was submitted by Chicago under date of February 6, 1954, and although the report of SA MAX G. MC DANIEL, Chicago, dated March 22, 1957, constitutes the most recent report submitted with respect to SOUTHER, this office otherwise possesses no information of consequence regarding him which is not already known to the Bureau. This subject has been interviewed in the past, and was uncooperative.

In view of the above, no report is being submitted in captioned matter at this time, UACB.

b6
b7C

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-223074)

DATE: 4/9/59 23 4/25/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-11060)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

RE - C
OO: Chicagob6
b7C

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

[REDACTED] aka, is one of the "unfriendly" witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to [REDACTED] is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

b6
b7C

- ② - Bureau (RM) 5
1 - 100-33628 (UPWA)
② - 61-7532 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-8003 (UPWA)
1 - 100-23823 (HCUA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/82 BY SP6/bjs/EDH

61-7582-

NOT RECORDED
174 APR 28 1959

GCT:meo
(7)

MAY 1 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-223074-51

With respect to captioned subject, he resides at [redacted] and is employed by the [redacted] South Franklin, both Chicago. [redacted] during 1958, was described as one of the individuals who indulged in disruptive tactics in the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the IAM. [redacted] has advised that this lodge is under suspension, that an Administrator from the Grand Lodge is in charge and that no elections have been held since early 1958. It does not appear that [redacted] was elected to any office at the 1958 election and current information obtained indicates he is no longer active in said lodge. [redacted] can be placed in the YCL and the Communist Party (CP) in the 1930's, the 1940's and the 1950's, up to and including the year 1957. He has likewise participated in front group activities. A summary report was submitted by Chicago under date of July 17, 1953, and the report of SA JOHN D. RIORDAN, Chicago, dated July 25, 1958, constitutes the most recent report submitted with respect to [redacted]. This office otherwise possesses no information of real consequence with respect to captioned subject which is not already known to the Bureau. He has been interviewed in the past, and was uncooperative.

b6
b7C
b7D

In view of the above, no report is being submitted in captioned matter at this time, UACB.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-339021)

DATE: ~~4/9/54~~ 4/23/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-16529)

SUBJECT: BERNARD HARVEY ANGERT
SM - C
OO: ChicagoALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6/1/82

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

BERNARD HARVEY ANGERT is one of the "unfriendly" IAM witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-424153 (IAM)
① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-32125 (IAM)
1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
174 APR 28 1959

GCT:mec/plg

63 MAY 1 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-339021-30

CG 100-11060

With respect to captioned subject, she resides at [redacted] and is employed as [redacted] [redacted] UPWA District #1, both Chicago. This subject has been described as being a member of the Communist Party (CP) during the 1940's and the 1950's, up to and including 1957, and she was described at a Party meeting in 1958 as being under consideration for reactivation in the CP. A summary report in this matter was submitted by Chicago under date of November 30, 1953, and the report of SA [redacted] Chicago, dated September 30, 1958, constitutes the most recent report submitted with respect to the subject. This office otherwise possesses no information of real consequence regarding captioned individual which is not already known to the Bureau. She has been interviewed in the past, and was uncooperative.

b6
b7C

In view of the above, no report is being submitted in captioned matter at this time, UACB.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341654)

DATE: ~~4/7/59~~ 4/23/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-17878)

SUBJECT: SAMUEL JOSEPH PARES, Jr.

SI - C

OO: Chicago

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

SAMUEL JOSEPH PARES, Jr. is one of the "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35653 (UPWA)
① - 61-7552 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-3009 (UPWA)
1 - 100-23623 (HCUA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/5/82 BY SP6B/A/pt

61-7582-

NOT RECORDED

174 APR 28 1959

GCT:mec

(7)

53 MAY 1 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-341654-52

CG 100-16529

With respect to captioned subject, he resides at [redacted] Illinois, and is employed by [redacted] the [redacted] in Chicago. ANGERT during [redacted] 1958 was described as one of the individuals who indulged in disruptive tactics in the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the IAM. [redacted] has advised that this lodge is under suspension, that an Administrator from the Grand Lodge is in charge and that no elections have been held since early 1958. It does not appear that ANGERT was elected to any office at the 1958 election; however, he is reported as still being active in said lodge. ANGERT can be placed in the Communist Party (CP) during the 1930's, the 1940's and the 1950's, up to and including the year 1955. In addition, data regarding an unnamed 1958 CP registrant compared favorably with ANGERT's background. A summary report in captioned matter was submitted by Chicago under date of July 21, 1952, and the report of SA [redacted] Chicago, dated January 8, 1959, constitutes the most recent report submitted with respect to ANGERT. This office otherwise possesses no information of consequence with respect to captioned subject which is not already known to the Bureau. He has been interviewed in the past, and was uncooperative.

In view of the above, no report is being submitted in captioned matter at this time.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-362415)

DATE: 4/2/59 ²³ 4/8/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-33017)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

SI - C
OO: Chicagob6
b7C

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] is one of the "unfriendly" HCUA witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

5 - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-36366 (UPWA)
1 - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-2030 (UPWA)
1 - 100-23323 (HCUA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 BJA/CDK

161-7582-1

NOT RECORDED

78 APR 28 1959

GCT: meo/pjg
()

53 MAY 1 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-362415-24

CG 100-17878

With respect to captioned subject, he currently resides at [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] both Chicago. [REDACTED] however, was affiliated with and employed by the UPWA here in Chicago for many years until 1957. He is reported to have left the Communist Party (CP) likewise in 1957 and Chicago otherwise possesses no information indicating current membership in the Party on his part. A summary report in this matter was submitted by Chicago under date of July 12, 1954, and the report of SA ROBERT F. BARRY dated December 31, 1958, constitutes the most recent report submitted with respect to PARKS. The subject has been interviewed in the past, and was uncooperative.

In view of the above, no report is being submitted in captioned matter at this time, UACB.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-371540)

DATE: 4/17/59 4/23/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-21644)

SUBJECT: JOHN LEWIS
SM - C
OO: Chicago

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

JOHN LEWIS is one of the "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35658 (UPWA)
① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)
1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

61-7582

NOT RECORDED
174 APR 28 1959GCT:mec/plg
(7)

53 MAY 1 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP8 D24

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-371540-10

CG 100-33017

With respect to captioned subject, he currently resides at [redacted] and is employed as an [redacted] in its International Office, both here in Chicago. Prior to coming to Chicago about 1956 or early 1957, [redacted] was employed as a [redacted] and operated in the East Coast area. He was active in the Communist Party (CP) during the 1940's in the eastern part of the country, was described by a Party member in February, 1957, as being at that time a CP member and according to one informant, an officer of the CP of Illinois during January, 1958, stated he was to attend a Party meeting at [redacted] in Chicago. A summary report was submitted in this matter by New York under date of April 27, 1956, and the report of SA [redacted] Chicago, dated July 17, 1958, constitutes the most recent report submitted with respect to [redacted] This office otherwise possesses no information of consequence regarding captioned individual which is not already known to the Bureau. [redacted] has not been interviewed.

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b7C

In view of the above, no report is being submitted in captioned matter at this time, UACB.

With respect to captioned subject, he resides at [redacted] is employed in the [redacted] both Chicago, and is the [redacted] UPWA Local 28. He cannot be placed in the Communist Party (CP) nor otherwise described as participating in Party activities since about 1950 and it is reported that he dropped out of the CP in order to meet the requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act. It appears that the summary report submitted by Chicago under date of April 23, 1954, constitutes the most recent report submitted in this matter. However, and with the exception of information indicating that the subject was a subscriber to "The Worker" as late as 1956, this office possesses no information of consequence regarding him which is not already known to the Bureau. LEWIS has been interviewed in the past, and was uncooperative.

In view of the above, no report is being submitted in captioned matter at this time, UACB.

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b7C

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-359415)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-18701)

SUBJECT: **CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES**
SM - C
OO: Chicago

DATE: ~~4/9/59~~ ²³ 4/23/59

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES is one of the "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35653 (UPWA)
③ - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)
1 - 100-23823 (HCUA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 bjs/2P
161-7582

GCT:mec/plg

(7)

53 MAY 1 1959

NOT RECORDED
174 APR 28 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CG 100-18701

With respect to captioned subject, he currently resides at 5471 South Ingleside Avenue, and is employed as Director of UPWA District #1, both here in Chicago. By virtue of his District Directorship, HAYES is a member of the International Executive Board of the UPWA and he is also a Vice President of the Illinois AFL-CIO. The post of District Director is an elective one and this subject annually executes a non-Communist affidavit in order that the International Union could, if such action is desired, utilize the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board. HAYES has, therefore, for the past number of years refrained from participating in any type of Party activity which could subject him to prosecution under the Taft-Hartley Act. Certain leaders of the CP of Illinois feel free to contact HAYES and one of such leaders in May, 1958, ascertained that the Party had enjoyed a high degree of control in the UPWA through certain individuals in that union and that one of such individuals was CHARLES HAYES. He cannot definitely be placed in the CP at the present time and Chicago possesses no information of consequence regarding him which is not already known to the Bureau. A summary report in this matter was submitted by Chicago under date of July 9, 1954, and the report of SA GROVER C. THOMPSON, Chicago, dated July 3, 1958, constitutes the most recent report submitted with respect to HAYES. He has been interviewed in the past, and was uncooperative.

In view of the above, no report is being submitted in captioned matter at this time, UACB.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-424226)

DATE: 4/2/59 4/15/59²³b6
b7C

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-18422)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

SM - C
CO: ChicagoALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 BJB

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

[REDACTED] is one of the "unfriendly" IAM witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

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b7C

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-424253 (IAM)
1 - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-32125 (IAM)
1 - 100-23823 (HCUA)

61-7582-

NOT RECORDED
174 APR 25 1959GCT:mec/plg
(7)

53 MAY 1 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-424226-19

With respect to captioned subject, he currently resides at [redacted] in Chicago. His place of employment for the time being is unknown but according to one Chicago informant, [redacted] related to him that he was gainfully employed in one of the Chicago suburbs. Inasmuch as it is not known just what "publicity" the subject has otherwise made as to this employment information, Chicago has refrained from making any immediate follow-up on the informant's information to determine [redacted] exact place of employment in this suburb, the name of which is known. The subject reportedly continues to be active in the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the IAM and has been described as one of the individuals who indulged in disruptive tactics in the lodge. [redacted] has advised that this lodge is under suspension, that an Administrator from the Grand Lodge is in charge and that no elections have been held since early 1958. It does not appear that [redacted] was elected to any office at the 1958 election. [redacted] can be placed in the Communist Party (CP) during the 1940's and the 1950's, up to and including the year 1959. He has likewise participated extensively in front group activity over the years. A summary report was submitted in this matter by Chicago under date of February 7, 1952, and the report of SA [redacted] Chicago, dated September 9, 1958, constitutes the most recent report submitted with respect to [redacted]. He has not been interviewed.

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b7C
b7D

Inasmuch as reports have been submitted regularly on [redacted] and since the last was as recent as September 9, 1958, no report is being submitted at this time UACB.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-342433)

DATE: ~~4/9/59~~ ²³ 4/23/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-17969)

SUBJECT: CHARLES ALFRED PROCTOR, Jr.

SM - C

OO: Chicago

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

CHARLES ALFRED PROCTOR, Jr. is one of the "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35658 (UPWA)
① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)
1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

GCT:mec/plg
(7)

83 MAY 1 1959

161-7582-
NOT RECORDED

78 APR 23 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 bnf

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-342433-20

With respect to captioned subject, he currently resides at 5435 University Avenue in Chicago. He was laid off by Swift and Company on April 6, 1958, and has not been recalled to date. Subject retains his membership in UPWA Local 28 and has within the past year done some work, apparently of an organizing nature, for UPWA District 1 from time to time. He was active in the Communist Party (CP) during the 1940's, visited the Soviet Union in 1950 and attended the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw, Poland, during November, 1950. PROCTOR engaged in some front group activity in the 1950's but he cannot definitely be placed in the CP at the present time, although it was noted that the descriptive data regarding an unnamed individual appearing on the 1956 and 1957 CP registrations here in Chicago did compare somewhat favorably with PROCTOR's background. A summary report in this matter was submitted by Chicago under date of March 29, 1954, and although the report of SA LEON B. LAKE, Chicago, dated August 3, 1955, constitutes the most recent report submitted with respect to PROCTOR, this office possesses no information of consequence regarding him which is not already known to the Bureau. This subject has been interviewed in the past, but was uncooperative.

In view of the above, no report is being submitted in captioned matter at this time, UACB.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-373997)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-19660)

SUBJECT: CHARLES HERMAN FISCHER
SM - C
OO: Chicago

DATE: 4/2/59 4/15/59²³

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

CHARLES HERMAN FISCHER is one of the "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

- (4) - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35658 (UPWA)
① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)
1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6BJA/201

61-7582-

NOT RECORDED
174 APR 28 1959GCT:mec /plg
(7)

53 MAY 1 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-373997-16

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-46002)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-15916)

SUBJECT:

DATE: 4/9/59 ²³ 4/20/59

SI - C
OO: Chicago

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

is one of the "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35653 (UPWA)
② - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-8003 (UPWA)
1 - 100-28825 (HCUA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 BTJ/gpr

61-7582-

ORDERED

1, APR 28 1959

GCT:mec/plg

(7)

53 MAY 1 1959

b6
b7Cb6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-46002-88

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-364536)

DATE: 4/8/59 4/13/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-14392)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

SH - C
OO: Chicago

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

[REDACTED] is one of the "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
 1 - 100-35656 (UPWA)
 ① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
 3 - Chicago
 1 - 100-2600 (UPWA)
 1 - 100-26623 (HCUA)

GCT:mec/plg

(7)
53 MAY 1 1959

61-7582-
 NOT RECORDED
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/5/82 BY [signature]

b6
b7cb6
b7c

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-364536-27

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106512)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-12225)
 SUBJECT: Aka.
 IS - C
 OO: Chicago

DATE: 4/9/59 23

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/5/82 BY 516 b1/pt

b6
b7C

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

is one of the "unfriendly" witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

b6
b7C

④ - Bureau (RM)
 1 - 100-35053 (UPWA)
 ② - 61-7582 (HCUA)
 3 - Chicago
 1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)
 1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

61-7582-
 NOT RECORDED
 174 APR 28 1959

GCT:mec/plc
 6 APR 30 1959
 632

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106512-66

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-338501)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-16534)
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED] **Ala.**

DATE: ~~4/9/59~~ ²³ 4/10/59

SI - C
OO: Chicago

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

[REDACTED] is one of the "unfriendly" witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to him is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
 1 - 100-424153 (IAM)
 1 - 61-7582 (HCUA)
 3 - Chicago
 1 - 100-32125 (IAM)
 1 - 100-23823 (HCUA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6/SA/40T

GCT:mec /pic

(7)

52 APR 30 1959

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6/SA/40T

b6
b7c

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-338501-60

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-397439)

DATE: ~~4/9/59~~ 4/23/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-25233)

SUBJECT: Aka.SH - C
OO: Chicagob6
b7C

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959, at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge #113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. ReBulet dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) which contained instructions regarding Congressional hearings. Re also Washington Field airtel dated 3/20/59 to Bureau and Bulet of 3/25/59 to Chicago entitled "HCUA-CHICAGO HEARINGS; APRIL 29, 30, MAY 1ST (1959)".

Washington Field's airtel of March 20, 1959, advised as to the identity of the 14 "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses and 4 "unfriendly" IAM witnesses the HCUA planned to subpoena. This airtel also advised that the Committee would hold its public hearings on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1959, and that the Executive Hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, had been cancelled.

is one of the "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses scheduled to be heard publicly by the Committee and the data herein furnished with respect to her is being set forth in compliance with the instructions contained in reBulets of November 20, 1958, and March 25, 1959.

b6
b7C

④ - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35658 (UPWA)
2 - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-3003 (UPWA)
1 - 100-20823 (HCUA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/82 BY SP6 b16/gar

61-7582-

NOT RECORDED
174 APR 28 1959GCT:mec/plg
(7)

52 APR 30 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4/22/59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Classified
DATE 3/9/82

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-35658)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-8009)
SUBJECT: COMINFIL
UPWA, AFL - CIO
IS - C

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 captioned as
above.

On 4/15/59 [redacted], who is being considered
for development as a PSI, advised that on 4/13/59 [redacted]
[redacted], District #1, UPWA, told her that he had
recently been in contact with SAM PARKS. PARKS stated that
when he is called before the HCUA he is going to tell them all
he knows. [redacted] that PARKS has been offered
\$5,000.00 by [redacted] to talk. In this regard PARKS told
[redacted] that he is now in business for himself and is willing
to make a dollar any way he can. (U)

b6
b7C

- 6 - Bureau
1 - 61-7582 (HCUA)
1 - 100-341654 (SAM PARKS)
1 - 100-394256 [redacted]
6 - Chicago
1 - A [redacted]
1 - 100-17850 [redacted]
1 - 100-17878 (SAM PARKS)
1 - 100-23404 [redacted]
1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY CA
DATE 8-21-78

b6
b7C
b7D

CLASSIFIED BY 6922 wj/c
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
61-7582-
CARBON COPY

62 MAY 11 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

100-35658-709
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-8009

It is noted that when PARKS was interviewed on 10/15/57 by Bureau agents he stated that since he left the UPWA he and his wife have decided to get for themselves a fine home, clothes, the best of food, and money in the bank.

AUERHACH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

F B I

Date: 4/23/59 *Arsh*Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES (HCUA), PROPOSED
HEARINGS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,
MAY, 1959

3/24/59
H. J. [unclear]
P. H. [unclear]
J. [unclear]

ReBuairtel 3/13/59 to Los Angeles captioned as above, and Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau dated 4/15/59.

On 4/20/59 WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast Representative, HCUA, advised the proposed hearings concerning teachers with alleged subversive backgrounds who are currently employed in the public school systems throughout the state of California have been postponed from May to June, 1959. WHEELER furnished a list of individuals he is currently considering as witnesses before the Committee. He advised this list is being checked against the records of the State Board of Education at Sacramento to determine whether or not the individuals so named are holders of current teaching credentials. It is anticipated that WHEELER will furnish Los Angeles the revised list of those teachers who are either currently employed or who hold a current and valid teaching credential. The individuals under consideration by the Committee are as follows:

Ar

- ③ - Bureau
1 - San Diego
1 - San Francisco
1 - Los Angeles

EX-113 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/83 BY SP6 [unclear]
61-7582-4130

JST:mac
(6)

cc Bland

5/1
APR 25 1959

Let to LA 4/30/59

W. P. [unclear]

B(40)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

SUBV. CONTROL
[Signature]

LA 62-1664

Name

Bureau File

Los Angeles File

BEACON, ROBERT

100-377170

100-34466

BECKERMAN, EDYTHE JACOBS

100-423184

100-28898



100-308959

100-56050

100-47716

100-21827

100-418459

100-21796

100-367657

100-33199

COOPER, MINNA

100-389777

100-28548



100-211178

100-25163

DAVIS, LAWRENCE

100-408696

100-5968



140-7246

100-43536

140-989

100-48788

100-22723

100-1236

ERB, TILMAN H.

100-374243

100-42512

FEYER, BERNARD

100-427448

100-21739



100-7313

GENDELMAN, JACOB

100-39175

100-26164



100-355808

100-26126

100-395001

100-25164

100-392865

100-24908

100-390786

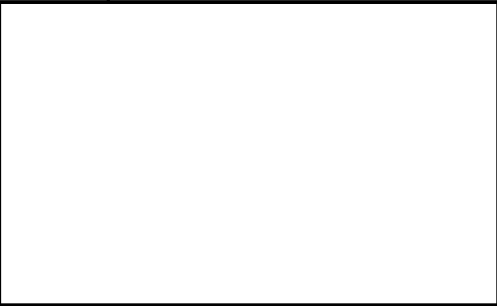

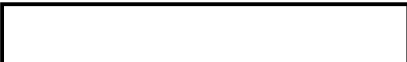


100-41227

100-405188

100-45394

b6
b7c

LA 62-1664

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Bureau File</u> | <u>Los Angeles File</u> |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|
|  | 100-344117 | 100-32880 |
| | | 100-21986 |
| | | 100-26314 |
| | 100-218721 | 100-18591 |
| | | 100-22578 |
| HOOKS, RUTH MARIE | 100-342179 | 100-23365 |
|  | 100-26272 | 100-21213 |
| | 100-287129 | 100-21339 |
| | | 100-29206 |
| | 100-390310 | 100-32583 |
| | 100-410255 | 100-23988 |
| | 100-389627 | 100-30649 |
| KERIN, ARMAND | 100-246803 | 100-33510 |
|  | 101-6645 | 100-34209 |
| LESNICK, MILTON JORDON | 100-394621 | 100-30679 |
|  | 100-409180 | 100-47544 |
| | | 100-42620 |
| | | 100-20497 |
| | 100-374624 | 100-44511 |
| | 100-273878 | 100-20681 |
| MINKUS, LIBBIE | 100-362759 | 100-30804 |
| MORANDINI, DYNOIS MICHAEL | 100-52338 | 100-46881 |
|  | 100-32995 | 100-6479 |
| NOVOINY, JERRY GEORGE | | |

b6
b7c

LA 62-1664



| <u>Name</u> | <u>Bureau File</u> | <u>Los Angeles File</u> |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| [REDACTED] | 100-390049 | 100-33162 |
| RAPPAPORT, ROSE | 100-49535 (Not known if identical) | 100-7696 |
| [REDACTED] | 100-380799 | 100-34714 |
| | 100-391857 | 100-24216 |
| | 100-417324 | 100-50623 |
| RODSTEIN, CLARA | 100-205832 | 100-56745 |
| [REDACTED] | | 100-20512 |
| | | 100-24789 |
| | 100-394487 | 100-40177 |
| | 100-346920 | 100-27951 |
| | 61-7582 | 100-24673 |
| | | 100-42212 |
| | 100-408149 | 100-47982 |
| | | 100-25647 |
| | 100-391768 | 100-30655 |
| [REDACTED] | | 100-4955 |
| | | 100-24788 |
| THORNE, JOHN ERNEST | 100-394109 | 100-30291 |
| [REDACTED] | 100-368846 | 100-31601 |
| | 100-273639 | 100-20328 |
| | | 100-26039 |

b6
b7c

LA 62-1664

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Bureau File</u> | <u>Los Angeles File</u> |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| ZWOLINSKI, EUGENE, Jr. | 100-366420 | 100-30365 |

Referenced Los Angeles airtel submitted blind memoranda in duplicate on the following, all of whom are named on the Committee's list. They are:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Bureau File</u> | <u>Los Angeles File</u> |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|
| CARTER, EDITH | 100-387410 | 100-30179 |
|  | 100-145760 | 100-16249 |
| | 100-385271 | 100-27547 |
| | 100-385588 | 100-28131 |
| | 100-391589 | 100-34020 |
| | 100-371639 | 100-32987 |
| | 100-388038 | 100-46882 |
| RODNEY, CLARA L. WEINSTEIN | 100-205832 | 100-56745 |
| SLOAT, FLORENCE MURIEL | 100-385777 | 100-25268 |
|  | 100-259747 | 100-20492 |

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b7c

Blind memoranda were not prepared on the following, all of whom were named on WHEELER list, in the absence of any public source information:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Bureau File</u> | <u>Los Angeles File</u> |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| BISHOP, RUTH | 100-387477 | 100-29670 |
| FRAIT, WILLIAM | 100-361444 | 100-26579 |
| LEVINE, RUTH | 100-394607 | 100-30342 |
| SCHORR, BERNARD | 100-413945 | 100-46743 |
| WELLBAUM, SAM, III | 100-367031 | 100-25151 |
| WESTON, BARBARA CAROL | 100-407786 | 100-48136 |

LA 62-1664

The Bureau is requested to advise whether or not the procedures set forth in referenced Bureau airtel are to be followed insofar as the Committee's list of teachers is concerned.

Mr. Coleman
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Coll
Mr. Preusse

SAC, Los Angeles (62-1664)

April 30, 1959

REC-77

Director, FBI (61-7582) - 4/30

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES, PROPOSED HEARINGS,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,
MAY, 1959

EX-113

Re Bureau airtel 3-31-59 and Los Angeles airtel
4-23-59.

Referenced Los Angeles airtel sets forth the
names of those individuals who are currently being
considered as witnesses before the proposed House Committee
on Un-American Activities (HCUA) hearings which have been
postponed from May to June, 1959.

You state that the HCUA is checking this list
against the records of the State Board of Education
to determine whether or not the individuals so named are
holders of current teaching credentials. From this, it
would appear that those individuals who are not currently
holding teaching credentials will not be called before
proposed HCUA hearings. You should follow this matter
closely and ascertain the identity of those teachers with
current teaching credentials and also determine if only
those individuals will be considered for appearance before
the HCUA. Upon determining this, you should follow
instructions in referenced Bureau airtel in that separate
blind memorandum in duplicate containing public source
information available on each individual should be
furnished the Bureau.

Current Bureau instructions which have been
previously furnished you in regard to HCUA hearings should
also be followed in this matter. You should insure that
the Bureau is in receipt of all current information in
report form concerning each individual who is scheduled
for appearance before proposed hearings in June, 1959.

1 - San Diego
11 - San Francisco

WNP:jsm (9) jsm

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY 5012

APR 30 1959

COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 6 1959

Cl. [Signature]

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (3)

Bufile 61-7582

WFO 100-22169

By let dated 5/4/59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 bwp/r



ENCLOSURE

61-1572-4131

EFFORTS BY COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY TO
DISCREDIT THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION AND ITS DIRECTOR

A SERIES OF ARTICLES DOCUMENTED BY
EDWARD J. MOWERY
PULITZER PRIZE JOURNALIST
FROM THE
NEWARK, N.J., STAR-LEDGER
FEBRUARY 1-9, 1959



PRESENTED BY MR. HRUSKA

APRIL 10, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1959

34011*

65-7582-4131

[Excerpt from Congressional Record of Apr. 10, 1959]

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, one of the objectives of the Communist conspiracy in this country has been and is to bring about the discrediting of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

Currently, we are witnessing an attack on the FBI and on Mr. Hoover which appears to spring from diverse sources.

The story of this attack has been carefully documented by a Pulitzer Prize journalist, Mr. Edward J. Mowery, in a series of articles which appeared in the Newark Star Ledger. Mr. Mowery has traversed the principal charges brought against the Bureau and its Director as part of his campaign, and has set down the facts with respect to these charges.

This is a matter which I am sure is of interest to every Member of this body. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the text of this series of articles by Mr. Mowery be printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

WAR ON THE G-MEN

LEFTISTS OUT TO "GET" HOOVER AND THE FBI

Pulitzer Prize winner Edward J. Mowery has exhaustively probed the intensive campaign now in full swing against the FBI and J. Edgar Hoover. In this series of articles Mowery will present the main points raised against the FBI and Hoover and the rebuttal from spokesmen for the FBI.

(By Edward J. Mowery)

WASHINGTON.—Americans are witnessing a brazen and unprecedented attack from a number of apparently diverse sources upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation and J. Edgar Hoover.

Friends of the FBI characterize the crusade as a carefully planned, concerted movement to smear—not merely discredit—Hoover and the internal security agency.

And it has two goals:

(1) To capture the FBI when the 64-year-old Hoover steps down—or render it impotent.

(2) To harass or halt the FBI's current, 'round-the-clock investigations of subversion.

The campaign received its initial impetus on September 20, 1957, in New York when the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee launched a nationwide anti-FBI drive with a "barnstorming tour" earmarked for 22 major cities.

(The committee has been cited by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as a Communist front.)

On May 4, 1958, Canadian-born industrialist Cyrus Eaton delivered a scathing denunciation of the FBI on ABC-TV.

(Eaton, who first attacked the FBI in 1954, was the star of the telecast sponsored by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic.)

The time was now ripe for a major contribution to the campaign. And it came on October 18.

The Nation, a leftist organ familiar in Capitol cloakrooms and on America's campuses, devoted a 60-page "special" edition to a massive attack on Hoover and the FBI, illustrated with line-drawings in a motif familiar to readers of left-wing periodicals.

Billed as a "critical appraisal" and written by Fred J. Cook of the (Scripps-Howard) New York World-Telegram, the 25,000-word opus (74 columns) presented two major themes:

(1) The Communist menace in the United States is a myth and always has been.

(2) Hoover has pulled a gigantic hoax in dreaming up such a menace and, in reality, the FBI is a "secret police" force dedicated to "witch hunting," "thought control" and curtailment of "civil liberties."

In tortured chronology and assorted trivia, the article devotes 18 columns to unrelated cops-and-robbers tales (back to prohibition) and 40 columns to the "Bureau of Investigation" (back to 1908 when Hoover was 13). Hoover assertedly failed to nab criminal big shots and he should be held responsible for all the alleged mistakes of the Bureau of Investigation then supervised by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer.

(Hoover became a Justice Department clerk in 1917 at 22, a special assistant to the attorney general in 1919 and Bureau of Investigation Director in 1924.)

Hoover and the FBI are mentioned 180 times in the rambling Bureau of Investigation segment (although the FBI didn't come into official existence until 1935).

To The Nation magazine, Hoover is a "nightclub detective," "master" of the FBI and a "policeman" (he holds both, bachelor and master degrees in law).

The article is generously sprinkled with such phrases as "incipient fascism," "anti-labor" and "Gestapo." And its 10 chapter headings are intertwined with sketches of handcuffs.

But The Nation does have its heroes. Cyrus Eaton—"the prototype of Horatio Alger" and erstwhile "waterboy from Pugwash, Nova Scotia"—is the man of the hour. Eaton, whose name appears 33 times in 4 pages, is lauded for his repeated attacks on the FBI and for playing host to Russians and "Chinese Communists" at his farm.

The Nation salutes Eaton for his pro-Soviet pronouncements and his criticisms of American efforts to guard internal security.

Even the "conservative" New York Herald Tribune, The Nation says, bolstered Eaton's criticisms with a sort of "Go ahead, Cyrus!" editorial.

Referring to Hoover's criticism that the Supreme Court decision in the Jencks case opened secret FBI files to suspected subversives, spies and traitors, the article accuses the FBI chief of "throwing down the gauntlet to the judiciary."

All this decision "actually" did, the article explains, was draw the line between "police State methods that cloak and protect a favored accuser and the system of justice that prevails in a democracy."

"Rabid sections of the ultraconservative press" are sinister forces, the Nation charges, for supporting Hoover's fight to keep ex-Communist informers and FBI undercover agents from exposure.

Parts 2, 3, and 4 of the article review the tedious, ancient history of the Bureau of Investigation, its wholesale arrests of Bolsheviks, bombers and radicals 40 years ago and the controversial "dragnet" operations ordered by then-Attorney General Palmer.

Paradoxically, The Nation inferentially damns Hoover, page after page, for the Palmer raids and then clears him of all responsibility—with this observation:

"The Bureau of Investigation's early record * * * is far in the past and no longer matters. It * * * belongs to that other FBI, long before Hoover created the true FBI * * *."

To add to the confusion, the Nation suggests that Hoover was to blame for the raids after all because his "general intelligence" unit in the Bureau of Investigation analyzed Red groups and "radical theories" and pressed the hunt for the "bomb plotters." (No "general intelligence division" existed in the Bureau of Investigation.)

The Bureau of Investigation history permitted the Nation to introduce its second hero—Max Lowenthal—author of another “critical study” of the FBI in 1950. (Lowenthal’s book has been termed by FBI supporters as a “scurrilous” attack on the agency.)

Whole sections of Lowenthal’s treatise were lifted by the Nation. (Lowenthal, who held key jobs with many Federal agencies starting in 1917, was counsel for the Russian-American Industrial Corp. in 1923. His name appeared on a 1942 letterhead of the International Juridical Association, cited in 1944 by the House Un-American Activities Committee as a Communist front.)

After 24 pages of FBI criticisms, the Nation devotes part 6 to charges that Hoover shortchanges other enforcement agencies in “apportioning credit” in the capture of criminals.

He assertedly deprived Chicago cops of credit in the (1934) slaying of John Dillinger, failed to notify a Missouri sheriff of a trap set for an extortionist (1937), and ignored Topeka police in attempting to capture bank robbers (a Federal violation).

Hoover hogged “full credit” for nabbing the Stoll kidnaper in Pasadena (1936) and assertedly repeated this technique in the New York apprehension of Harry Brunette and Merle Vandebush, suspected bank robbers.

As for the 1936 FBI arrest of Alvin Karpis, agents “neglected” to bring along handcuffs and the thug had to be “trussed” with a necktie! Then the Nation asks if Hoover “admitted” he never made an arrest prior to the capture of Karpis.

Concerning FBI statistics, the article cautions that their “reliability” must be weighed in terms of Hoover’s “almost insatiable appetite” for praise largely supplied by a six-man FBI “research staff” which prepares his articles, etc.

The renowned FBI laboratory and National Police Academy receive faint praise from the Nation and the internationally famous fingerprint file may be fine even though a fingerprint record “sometimes scares * * * a man * * * who has atoned * * *.”

But FBI claims of achieving up to 97 percent convictions run headon into 22-year-old findings of the Brookings Institution which pared this percentage to 72.5—trailing five other Federal enforcement agencies.

While the FBI “improves” its conviction percentage by robbing other cooperating agencies of “credit”, it can’t “make itself look too good.”

“* * * To justify a huge police bureaucracy, there must always be a menace,” the periodical observes.

After a 44-page warmup, the Nation gets to the meat of its FBI “appraisal” under the chapter title, “The FBI Hunts Spies.”

“Illegal searches” to penetrate the Amerasia espionage ring jeopardized proceedings against its principals (Philip Jaffe and Emanuel Larsen) who got off with mere fines. Even the Office of Strategic Services “snooped” around the (pro-Communist) Amerasia magazine offices “without a (search) warrant.”

As for Elizabeth Bentley, the FBI kept her waiting nearly 12 weeks before “* * * she got her story across” on November 7, 1945. Both Miss Bentley and her boss, Jacob N. Golos, should have been apprehended 5 years previously.

Golos, "extremely active" in the American Communist Party, had been accused of "military espionage" in 1940 and was fined for failing to register as a (Russian) foreign agent. Miss Bentley was Golos' "courier."

"The FBI," the Nation explains, "would seem to have been a most incompetent watchdog."

Miss Bentley, described by the Nation as the "queen bee of the informer sect," duped Hoover into believing her tale, which had rough going before congressional committees.

But, as the Bentley exposé of intrigue failed to register with the Nation, the convictions of Alger Hiss and (the late) William Remington "raised disturbing questions * * * about the quality of justice."

The FBI's drowsiness in security precautions, the article charges, was also responsible for failure in grabbing Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, and David Greenglass.

Concerning Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed for "allegedly" stealing the A-bomb secret, the Nation comments:

"Doubt pivots * * * about whether they did indeed commit a crime of earth-shaking magnitude. * * *"

Swinging to another spy saga, the magazine flatly accuses the FBI of "wrecking" its chances of convicting Judith Coplon via wiretaps and an illegal arrest.

(Miss Coplon, a Justice Department "political analyst," was arrested on March 4, 1949, in New York with Valentin A. Gubitchev, third secretary of the U.S.S.R. Foreign Affairs Ministry. She was twice convicted of spying for Russia.

(Tried alone in Washington, she received a maximum 10-year sentence. Tried with Gubitchev on conspiracy charges in New York, both were convicted and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. The Russian was allowed to return to the U.S.S.R.

(The circuit court of appeals reversed Miss Coplon's New York conviction on grounds that her arrest was illegal although her arrest was illegal although her guilt "was plain." The circuit court in Washington, D.C., held the same arrest to be legal but it ruled she was entitled to a new trial if she could show that the Government eavesdropped on phone conversations between her and her lawyer.

(The Government admitted to such wiretapping. The Justice Department, appealing for passage of wiretap legislation involving espionage, has had the possibility of a Coplon retrial "under study" ever since.)

The appeals court said no "sudden emergency" forced the hand of FBI agents and a warrant was the "one condition" making the Coplon arrest lawful.

The "illegality" of the Coplon arrest was bad enough, The Nation told its readers, but an "even more important" issue was wiretapping a suspected spy's phone. This, the periodical said soberly, was contrary to "ethics."

"Congress," the magazine explains, "* * * decided that the FBI shouldn't be bothered with such legal technicalities as warrants * * *" and subsequently adopted legislation exempting the agency from "normal statutory procedures" concerning warrants in espionage cases. Hoover, the magazine declares, has been selling the "myth" of a Communist menace to the people since 1920 when his analysis was "something like finding one solid kernel in a moldy sack of wheat."

"He has convinced large segments of the public" that national security is still at stake and a menacing "internal threat" impends "at the very hour of American communism's virtual demise."

FBI secret files? "Dozens" have been leaked to various Senators, the article explains. As for FBI "infallibility"—it's a phony. The FBI has been "immune" from "criticism" since 1940, and this shouldn't happen in a "democracy."

The role of Hoover and the FBI, The Nation warns, will have to be "assessed" if the United States is "ever again to see issues clearly * * *"

The 60-page "special" issue contained eight 1-inch ads, a column ad sponsored by the Fund for the Republic and a crossword puzzle. One of the small ads was sponsored by New Century Publishers to promote a discussion of the "Communist Party program" in "political affairs."

Opposite the finale of The Nation's ponderous anti-FBI tome, one lonely advertiser promised prospective customers:

"We move you without tears."

BEHIND ATTACK ON FBI

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and The Nation are front-runners in the nationwide anti-FBI campaign. On April 23, 1956, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee cited the committee as one of the Communist fronts devised to "defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers * * * making special appeals in behalf of the civil liberties."

In a November 8, 1957, report, the House Un-American Activities Committee carried a full background of these officials of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and The Nation:

Carey McWilliams, editor of The Nation: His name has been linked to 14 groups cited in the House "Guide to Subversive Organizations" as "Communist," "Subversive," or "Communist Front."

Harvey O'Connor, ECLC chairman: He has "been identified in sworn public testimony as a member of the Communist Party," the House Un-American Activities Committee said, "and has had 20 * * * connections with the Communist enterprises."

Corliss Lamont, ECLC vice chairman: He has "been one of the foremost apologists for the Soviet Union in the United States," the House Un-American Activities Committee declared, "and his background includes 27 activities on behalf of the Communist conspiracy in America * * *"

REDS VILIFY FBI UNDERCOVER AGENTS

(By Edward J. Mowery)

WASHINGTON.—Communists and their sympathizers follow a consistent pattern of ridicule and vilification when the Federal Bureau of Investigation flushes traitors from the morass of subversion.

They pillory, deride, and humiliate ex-Communists and undercover agents who finger spies and saboteurs.

They berate the FBI for cooperating with informants—to safeguard national security.

It happened during the sensational exposés by Whittaker Chambers, Louis Budenz, and Elizabeth Bentley, former admitted Reds. The shrieks hit their peak when Boris Morros and Mary Markward laid bare the results of their undercover operations.

No informant, however, has taken more abuse than Elizabeth Bentley who exposed the Silvermaster-Perlo espionage ring. On October 18 *The Nation* actually accused the FBI of trying to give Miss Bentley the brushoff.

A Bureau official who handled the Bentley case presents the factual version of how the spies were exposed.

Charge: The FBI was so lackadaisical about pursuing espionage leads that Elizabeth T. Bentley was kept waiting for months to tell her story.

The facts.—This charge is wholly without foundation.

On August 23, 1945, she visited the New Haven FBI office for one main purpose: To verify the asserted "Government connections" of a self-described officer of the New York National Guard and "big-shot Government spy" engaged in "dangerous" work. She also wondered if she could be of any assistance.

Bentley said she worked for the U.S. Service & Shipping Corp., New York (headed by Jacob N. Golos, a Russian national long identified with Communist activities), and the "big shot Government spy" urged her to stick with the firm, because she could obtain valuable information for the Government on Russians doing business with the company.

She gave her address as Old Lyme, Conn. Her visit touched off a thorough and far-reaching investigation. And on October 8, she was contacted for another interview. She responded 8 days later.

Bentley repeated her story and charged further that persons connected with U.S. Service & Shipping were engaged in Russian and Communist activities. She had "considerable" information but said she couldn't name the Russians involved. She then admitted she was a former member of the Communist Party and said she felt she had been mixed up in Soviet espionage and intrigue.

Her disclosures were immediately coordinated in the handling of the U.S. Service & Shipping Corp. and the investigation widened.

The unrelated pieces of the puzzle, despite extensive information on the subjects in FBI files, didn't tie together until Miss Bentley was interviewed at great length on November 7.

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At this session for the *first* time, she disclosed her involvement in Soviet espionage (as a courier for the Victor Perlo and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster groups). Her revelations aided authorities in knocking the wraps off one of the first big Soviet spy operations in the United States.

Charge: Even though the FBI knew Jacob Golos was an admitted foreign agent of the U.S.S.R. the Bureau failed to arrest him as a spy.

The facts.—The Bureau's information in 1940 on Golos' activities was insufficient to serve as a basis for his arrest as a spy. Golos was arrested in 1940 subsequent to his indictment for failure to register with the State Department as a foreign agent.

The indictment was based upon his activities as head of World Tourists, Inc. which handled travel arrangements for Soviet nationals and others going to the U.S.S.R. In March (1940) he entered a guilty plea to the charge (admitting he was an agent of the Soviets.)

Later, considerable information was developed on Golos' activities in connection with the investigation of Gaik Ovakimian, reportedly the Soviet's chief OGPU (secret police) agent in the United States. In January 1941, Golos was identified as a contact of Ovakimian. And a separate investigation began on both World Tourists, Inc., and U.S. Service & Shipping Corp.

INFORMATION LACKING

The Bureau sought a complete rundown on Golos' activities. It was known he had long been connected with the Communist movement and was instrumental in arranging passage for Communists volunteering to serve with the "Abraham Lincoln Brigade" during the Spanish Civil War.

Golos died in November 1943.

As of 1940, the FBI had no information that could serve as a basis for his arrest as a spy.

FBI WARNED THE ARMY ABOUT ROSENBERG

(By Edward J. Mowery)

WASHINGTON.—One of the oldest gimmicks in the leftist repertory is to build up a strawman, then tear him down.

The "strawman" as applied to the present crusade against the Federal Bureau of Investigation, goes like this:

For years the bureau has cultivated the "myth" that the agency is "infallible." So—how can Soviet espionage rings periodically explode if the FBI is "errorproof?"

The reason is obvious, say critics of J. Edgar Hoover. His agency, primarily responsible for internal security, is simply "watchdog."

Smarting under this line of attack on both the agents' efficiency and integrity, an FBI official declared today that the overall record of his agency will conclusively prove that the FBI has been constantly alert to each and every danger to the Nation's security and, at the same time, has scrupulously observed the rights of the individual citizen.

Charge: If the FBI were efficient in guarding our internal security, the Rosenbergs wouldn't have been able to steal the A-bomb secret for the U.S.S.R.

The facts.—On February 9, 1942, heads of naval and military intelligence and the FBI signed the Delimitations Agreement which provided that the War Department would be responsible for investigating civilian employees and civilians under military control or on military reservations.

The Manhattan Engineer Project (MED) was under War Department jurisdiction. At an April 5, 1943, conference between representatives of the FBI and G-2 (Army Intelligence) G-2 took complete responsibility for MED protective activities. This agreement was effective until January 1, 1947, when the Atomic Energy Commission took over the project (under provisions of the 1946 Atomic Energy Act).

The FBI's first information on Julius Rosenberg developed in February 1944 when a highly confidential source revealed that Rosenberg was a member of the Communist Party. Further investigation disclosed that Rosenberg was a civilian employee of the U.S. Signal Corps.

This information, in accordance with the delimitations agreement, was promptly furnished to the Army and the FBI case was closed. The Army, after its own investigation, terminated Rosenberg's employment in March 1945. The FBI took no further action because it had received no information that Rosenberg was engaged in espionage.

In 1944, when the Communist Party had an estimated membership of 80,000, it was physically impossible to maintain a day-by-day surveillance of every member.

Charge: FBI inefficiency in protecting security enabled Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, and David Greenglass to successfully steal A-bomb secrets.

The facts.—Fuchs, a British subject, was employed on the Manhattan project. Under terms of the 1943 Quebec conference, the United States, Britain, and Canada agreed to collaborate as partners in the atomic field with each being responsible for the security of its own personnel.

Responsibility for Fuch's actions was divided between the British and the U.S. Army.

David Greenglass was a member of the Armed Forces employed on the Manhattan project. His actions were the responsibility of the Army (his MED employer).

The FBI first heard of Harry Gold in 1947 when his name came indirectly into the investigation of information supplied by Elizabeth T. Bentley.

Bentley said Abraham Brothman and Jacob Golos had been involved with her in Soviet espionage. On May 29, 1947, Brothman said Harry Gold had contacted him in 1940 as a representative of Golos (whom Brothman knew only as "John"). Interviewed the same day, Gold said he received unclassified blueprints from Brothman approximately every 3 weeks for a 6-month period, and gave them to Golos.

Both Gold and Brothman appeared before a New York Federal grand jury in July 1947. The jury returned a "no bill." In 1950, Gold admitted that both he and Brothman lied when interviewed in 1947 by the FBI. It was determined that Gold didn't know Golos at all. His real superior in the conspiracy was Semen Semenov, a Russian diplomat assigned to New York.

Since Gold was a civilian, his actions *were* the responsibility of the FBI. However, a grand jury failed to indict him or Brothman. And their stories could not be verified since Golos died in 1943.

Gold was prosecuted when after an extensive investigation, he was identified as the courier of Klaus Fuchs. Brothman was convicted for obstructing justice, after Gold told the truth.

Charge: FBI files are supposedly inviolate but files have been "leaked" to the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Roy Cohn, the late Senator Pat McCarran, etc.

The facts.—As Senate Judiciary Committee chairman, Senator McCarran was authorized to receive specified types of information gathered by the FBI. Investigations of committee staff members are conducted by the FBI on the Attorney General's orders. This information is made available to the chairman.

Investigative reports of prospective Federal judges, U.S. attorneys, etc., are also made available in digest form to the committee by the Department of Justice. The FBI has never permitted any member of the committee to have access to "raw" files, nor have any FBI files been "leaked" to the committee.

With respect to Roy Cohn, he was an assistant U.S. attorney in New York and a confidential assistant, from 1947 to 1952, when he became a special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General. As a Department of Justice attorney, Roy Cohn had access to reports and other data supplied to the Justice Department by the FBI.

On May 28, 1954, Cohn testified under oath during the Army-McCarthy Senate hearings that, aside from the period of his employment in the Justice Department, he has *not* had access to FBI reports. Cohn's testimony:

* * * since I have come with this committee (as chief counsel), I have not had access to FBI files and I have never seen an FBI file. And I would like to make

that very clear under oath to end any statement by anybody that I, while with this committee * * * have seen FBI files or have had them. That is not true.

Charge: On May 4, 1954, Senator McCarthy produced an FBI confidential document at an open Senate hearing.

The facts.—Senator McCarthy, committee chairman, had a document slightly more than two pages in length which purported to be a copy of a January 26, 1951, letter from J. Edgar Hoover to Maj. Gen. A. R. Bolling (of G-2).

Actually, the document was not a copy of the Hoover letter and merely contained information taken from the much-longer communication to General Bolling. Referring to this document on May 5, 1954, Senator McCarthy stated:

Mr. Jackson just made a completely false statement.

(Senator McCarthy referred to Senator Henry M. Jackson (Democrat, Washington, who subsequently voted to censure the Wisconsin Senator.)

He said that I represented yesterday (May 4) that this (document) came from Mr. Hoover. I made it very clear that I have never received anything from J. Edgar Hoover * * * that this was not received from Mr. Hoover.

HOW FBI MOVED IN TO PLUG SPY LEAKS

(By Edward J. Mowery)

WASHINGTON.—For 14 years, groups hostile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation have charged the agency with conducting "illegal" searches during the Amerasia spy case and bungling the exhaustive investigation.

The FBI's role in the sensational espionage conspiracy is told here for the first time by a top spokesman of the Bureau.

Charge: The FBI was impotent in preventing the theft of classified Government documents by conspirators in the Amerasia spy case.

The facts.—The FBI was told that Government documents were being stolen, which might also indicate the more grave offense of espionage. It was the FBI's clear responsibility to investigate and give its findings to the Department of Justice. The Bureau was (and is) responsible for protecting this Nation's security.

The information received indicated that classified documents containing wartime secrets were going to "unauthorized" persons, possibly jeopardizing security, and the documents were in the office of Philip Jaffe, editor of the pro-Communist Amerasia magazine. Jaffe also allegedly had "connections" in governmental departments, indicating the possible source.

The arrest of six Amerasia case subjects plugged a leak that could have reached floodtide proportions in a period of grave national emergency.

Jaffe's Communist connections were well known to the FBI which had every reason to assume that such purloined data would have been used against the best interests of the United States.

Charge: The FBI tramples on civil rights by making arrests without warrants and conducting illegal searches. It happened in the FBI apprehension of Emmanuel Larsen, coconspirator in the Amerasia case.

The facts.—The FBI search of the Larsen apartment was subsequently ruled illegal. The Bureau acted on information indicating a leak of vital wartime secrets. The primary and immediate concern was to identify those getting this data and stop the leak. Investigation had established that Larsen was involved.

On April 6, 1945, FBI agents entered Larsen's apartment (No. 207) to obtain intelligence information to assist in protecting against Soviet espionage operations. They observed that the flat contained classified Government documents which they didn't disturb. They then took a typewriting sample from a machine on the premises.

On June 5, a warrant for Larsen's arrest was obtained from Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut. Larsen had moved the previous day from No. 207 to No. 227 (1650 Harvard Street, NW., Washington). He was arrested on June 6 and when asked if he had official Government documents in the apartment, he answered affirmatively and lead agents to the documents.

The April 6 visit of FBI agents to Larsen's apartment—to halt a mushrooming espionage operation—was subsequently ruled "illegal."

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Five years later (May 31, 1950) testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (executive session) indicated the urgency under which the FBI moved in this case.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (Democrat, Maryland), committee chairman, questioned Assistant FBI Director Louis B. Nichols as follows:

TYDINGS. Was evidence sought * * * by entering the apartment * * * without legal process and without knowledge of the accused?

NICHOLS. Our chief and immediate concern * * * was immediate concern * * * was * * * who was getting this information and how to bring a stop to it. Our internal security function was one of prevention as well as apprehension and prosecution. We put first things first. We did enter the premises * * * where we observed classified documents * * * This was prior to the arrest (Larsen's) on June 6.

TYDINGS. Were these entries * * * before arrest made by the agents * * * without legal process * * * (or) knowledge of the subjects?

NICHOLS. Obviously, the entries were made without the knowledge of the individuals involved.

TYDINGS. I would like to say now on the record that I thank you * * * for giving us this account of what happened. I understand how during the war your first concern—and properly so—was to put an end to whoever was getting these documents. And zeal to that end was more important than anything else, with men fighting and dying all over the world.

* * * If you had a little more zeal in accomplishing that (feat) than maybe in a sober moment we might think was necessary, I would be the last to criticize you, because I think your primary objective of stopping this (espionage) business was of major concern.

And I think that all who know the facts * * * are going to give you commendation rather than criticism.

Charge: The FBI's illegal arrest of Judith Coplon permitted her to escape imprisonment for espionage.

The facts.—The FBI received statutory authority in 1934 to make arrests without warrants if there was reason to believe that the subject would escape before a warrant could be obtained.

On the basis of this authority and on specific orders of (then) Attorney General Tom Clark, Judith Coplon was arrested without a warrant by FBI agents on March 4, 1949. She was accompanied by Valentin Gubitchev, third Secretary of the U.S.S.R. Foreign Affairs Ministry.

On appeal, the Coplon arrest was ruled illegal by the U.S. court of appeals because there was no warrant, the court holding that there were insufficient grounds to show that Coplon was likely to escape. Evidence gathered in the case was ruled inadmissible.

As a result Congress adopted legislation giving the FBI statutory authority to make arrests without a warrant for any offense against the United States if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person has committed or is committing such a felony.

INFLUENCE OUTWEIGHS RED PARTY SIZE

(By Edward J. Mowery)

WASHINGTON.—One of the principal themes of the current anti-FBI campaign is the asserted weakness of the Communist Party, U.S.A. The party is pictured as a faction-torn "political" entity with no Soviet ties and "falling apart at the seams."

In short, the Communist Party is harmless both in ideology and accomplishment. And FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover is perpetrating a colossal fraud on the public in casting the organization in any other light.

A top FBI spokesman flatly refused today to disclose the Communist Party suspected membership (revealed in fiscal 1958 by Hoover as approximately 17,000), but he did assess the movement's inherent danger to the overall national structure.

Charge: The FBI continues to picture the Communist Party, U.S.A., as a threat to internal security when the party is falling apart at the seams.

*The facts:—*Many misguided people still retain the erroneous belief that the Communist Party, U.S.A., is a dying organization which no longer represents a threat to our internal security. They base their opinion on the party's relatively small size in relation to our overall population.

For every party member, 10 others in Communist fronts knowingly or unknowingly carry on the party's work. Party influence far outweighs its numerical strength and its leaders consistently emphasize quality, not quantity, in membership.

In recent years the party has been trying desperately to remove the stigma of its Soviet ties. But the Supreme Court passport ruling to ease restrictions on suspected subversives found a steady stream of Communist leaders and sympathizers heading for the Kremlin, the fountainhead of the international Red conspiracy.

(A State Department official said 702 individuals with "some record" of subversive activities have applied for passports since the court ruling; 650 received passports up to January 1.)

Some were in Moscow for the party's "Extraordinary 21st Congress." Later younger Communist Party adherents will join the 17,000 delegates attending the July 26 World Communist Youth Conference in Vienna.

Obviously, these people aren't traveling to Moscow and Vienna for their health. They'll bring back new orders and techniques from their Soviet masters.

Charge: Factional battles within the Communist Party, U.S.A., have weakened its influence and rendered it harmless, but the FBI claims otherwise.

*The facts:—*The party's propaganda and agitational activities suffered to some extent, dissident elements were removed and the national leadership solidified. However, the hard core of devoted Soviet followers at the party helm can still count to a large extent on full

support from the dedicated Marxists who are not bona fide party members.

At present, the party is taking a nationwide headcount. They're registering mainly in Illinois, California, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.

The comrades issue no membership cards or receipts for dues.

Here are some noteworthy results of the "dying" Communist Party's 1958 activity:

With firm party support, a candidate long identified with Red causes received 400,000 votes in a State primary for the post of superintendent of public instruction, although he didn't qualify for the general election (Holland Roberts, California, June 1958).

The party is infiltrating Negro mass organizations *not* to champion Negro rights but to exploit the racial situation, create unrest, spread confusion.

Communist pressure campaigns directed at the President and Congress to benefit the Soviets accompanied the landing of our marines in Lebanon, deployment of our naval forces in waters adjacent to the Red Chinese mainland, and recurrent demands to seat Communist China in the U.N.

Even the tragic Chicago parochial school fire became a pawn for Red propaganda leaflets distributed by the party's Illinois district. The United States spends so much on arms, the leaflet explained, there's no money for new schools. The leaflet urged a shower of letters to Government officials to divert money from war expenditures.

Infiltration of trade unions is a primary and continuing goal of the party with stress on the vital railroad and steel industries where success would strangle internal security.

And one of the party's most deadly objectives is the formation of a revitalized nationwide Marxist Youth Organization now in the formative stage of development.

Charge: The FBI is an avowed enemy of liberal groups which seek to safeguard civil liberties. Like the party, they are harmless.

The facts.—The Communist Party's influence, abetted by fronts, sympathizers, and stooges, has penetrated every phase of our society. Fronts are methodically used to gain the support of unsuspecting citizens to further Communist Party goals. Unceasing efforts are also being made to infiltrate and ultimately control lethargic, legitimate groups.

At present, the FBI has approximately 150 known or suspected Communist and Communist front organizations under investigation.

The official congressional "guide" lists 628 cited Communist or Communist front organizations and 105 subversive publications; the Attorney General has designated 279 groups.

The Communist Party, U.S.A., remains today as it has since its birth, an integral part of the international Communist conspiracy. In evaluating its current menace it should be remembered that the U.S.S.R. currently poses a far greater potential threat to world peace than ever before.

Russia's scientific and technical capabilities have been thoroughly mobilized to enhance its military and political position in world affairs. And the seriousness of the domestic threat from a Soviet-dominated Communist Party in this country bears a relationship directly proportionate to the world threat posed by its master in the Kremlin.

To minimize the current danger of the American Communist Party to our security could lead only to ultimate disaster! The U.S.S.R. is now astride 800 million people, most of whom were *not* subjugated by force of arms.

(Another Government spokesman pointed to the recent coup in Cuba as dramatic evidence of the "successful technique of revolution" by a small band of partisans. Fidel Castro, this official said, initially raided Cuban soil in 1956 with 82 men, 12 of whom escaped in the first encounter. He is master of Cuba today.

(And while this is a nationalist, *not* a Communist movement, "some Communists" have infiltrated Castro forces. Castro's coup, the official added, has painted a vivid picture of revolt for the "venomous, 'dying' Communist Party in the United States.")

CONVICTIONS RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

(By Edward J. Mowery)

WASHINGTON.—How good is the Federal Bureau of Investigation as measured by its conviction record?

In the farflung anti-FBI campaign now underway, the FBI is accused of ballooning its conviction percentage to "make itself look good" and of backing away from arresting bigshot criminals.

Citing 22-year-old statistics of the Brookings Institute, one critic charged that the FBI's percentage of conviction in 1935 was 72.5 percent (not 94) and the FBI actually trailed 5 other Federal investigative agencies in the percentage of convictions.

This is one area of criticism, an FBI official observed today, where cold statistics "more than speak for themselves."

Intelligence and counterintelligence operations, as an example, are primarily preventive in nature. Information gained in this field frequently leads to protective measures *before* any violation of law occurs at all.

Two other such activities involve capture of fugitives who cross State lines to avoid prosecution, and deserters from the Armed Forces.

In the past 10 (fiscal) years, FBI-investigated cases have resulted in 99,397 Federal convictions.

In fiscal 1958, FBI convictions totaled 11,457 (96.8 percent of those tried being convicted, 93.1 percent of whom entered guilty pleas).

Among FBI cases which seldom reach Federal courts are investigations to locate deserters from the Armed Forces as well as persons charged with certain local crimes who have fled across State lines in violation of the Fugitive Felon Act.

During 1958 (fiscal), 4,653 deserters were located and made available to military authorities. A total of 1,021 fugitives under the act were located in FBI cases last year. They were turned over to State and local authorities for prosecution in compliance with the intent of the act.

To get back to the question: The Brookings Institute statistics purportedly reflecting FBI cases that were adjudicated (in fiscal 1935) were erroneous.

Charge: FBI statistics concerning its own accomplishments can't be trusted, as evidenced by the Brookings Institute survey in 1935.

The facts.—The (fiscal) 1935 Attorney General's annual report shows convictions in FBI-investigated cases brought to trial totaled 94 percent. The Brookings figures were based upon (all) Federal agency investigations presented to U.S. attorneys for consideration as to prosecution.

They were *not* cases that went to trial and resulted in convictions or acquittals. Actually there is little common ground for an objective comparison of accomplishment between the FBI and the other Federal investigative agencies due to the vast difference in the responsibilities of the FBI and other units.

And it's virtually impossible to make a comparison based upon convictions.

Many Internal Revenue Service tax cases, for instance, are settled or adjusted without reaching a court. Customs inspectors at ports of entry deter smuggling by their very presence. Efficiency of these agencies cannot be measured by convictions. The FBI also processes many types of cases seldom reaching court.

Charge: Through the years, big-shot mobsters have operated without being bothered by the FBI, which didn't even investigate the Apalachin mob conclave.

The facts.—The FBI has arrested scores of big-shot "mobsters" through the years. "Mobster" implies the existence of a "syndicate" bent on criminal practices. To attain the stature of a big-shot "mobster" carries the obvious implication that both the individual and his "mob" have thrived unmolested by all law-enforcement agencies.

The FBI has never concerned itself with the potential power allegedly held by a "mobster" in determining whether it should investigate that individual.

The Bureau has one guidepost in undertaking an investigation: Legislation provided by Congress giving the FBI investigative jurisdiction over certain types of criminal or civil acts committed against the Federal Government.

During the twenties and thirties, so-called "bigshot mobsters" were most frequently involved in narcotics (Narcotics Bureau jurisdiction), bootlegging (Alcohol and Tobacco Tax unit), gambling (strictly local jurisdiction), etc.

Today's mobsters prefer the lucrative and rewarding field of gambling, and activity not falling within the jurisdiction of the FBI.

The only phase of gambling in which the FBI is empowered to act deals with interstate transportation of lottery tickets and gambling devices or their parts.

Gambling activities fall within the jurisdiction of the State or municipality—the responsibility of State or local police.

Charge: The FBI stood by in the forties when an eastern gambling syndicate shuttled customers from New York to Bergen County, N.J., by limousine.

The facts.—This was a State or local matter.

The FBI could only apprehend an individual criminal if he has fled from one State to another to avoid prosecution for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault, arson or extortion. And the FBI could make the arrest *only* if a local warrant is outstanding *and* local authorities request FBI assistance.

To make such an arrest without jurisdiction and specific authorization would, indeed, constitute methods of a "Gestapo."

As for the FBI's "role" at the Apalachin meeting * * * the Bureau simply had no investigative jurisdiction.

FOES CRY "LONE WOLF" AT FBI—THAT'S NOT WHAT LAWMEN SAY

(By Edward J. Mowery)

WASHINGTON.—In the current campaign to belittle the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the agency is accused of playing "lone wolf" at the community level, ignoring cooperative local police and stealing the "show."

Mutual cooperation and understanding between various enforcement agencies, an FBI spokesman explained today, is the very "essence" of successful law enforcement and every FBI operation is "anchored to this concept."

Charge: When a big criminal case erupts in a community, the FBI swoops in and takes credit for capturing the criminals from other cooperating agencies.

The facts.—The FBI always gives proper and full credit to such agencies and if a press release is issued, the assistance of local officers is specifically set forth. The FBI never attempts to steal credit from other peace officers or conceal their legitimate efforts in the handling of a case.

If the FBI stole publicity, as alleged, it couldn't enjoy the wholehearted cooperation from other agencies it receives throughout the country. But this isn't an enforcement "one-way" street.

To assist municipal, county and State enforcement agencies in better fulfilling their responsibilities, the FBI renders many other services without charge.

These include scientific examination of evidence (criminal cases), fingerprint comparisons and identifications, police training assistance and exchange of information in matters of mutual interest.

The director (J. Edgar Hoover) frequently sends letters of FBI appreciation to participating officers and their superiors. Bureau files are filled with such correspondence. Since the press gathers its own information on criminal cases and local police freely talk to the press, it would be quite a feat for the FBI to hog publicity, even if it so desired.

The Bureau does not cooperate with police departments or individual officers who aren't trustworthy, when it is likely that confidential information given a local officer will be made available to the underworld. The existence of criminal tie-ins or venal control of police, however, is becoming increasingly rare.

The FBI is proud of the cordial relations it enjoys with local enforcement throughout the Nation.

Charge: The FBI ignored other cooperating police agencies and took full credit in cases involving Bruno Hauptmann, "Machine Gun" Kelly, John Dillinger, Thomas Robinson, Harry Brunette and Merle Vandenburg.

The facts.—Here's a brief résumé in each case:

Hauptmann: The Lindbergh kidnaping case was a joint venture of the FBI, New Jersey State police, and New York City police. Having no official jurisdiction, the FBI entered the case at the specific direction of the President. Teams, composed of representatives of each agency, combed New York banks for the ransom money.

In September 1934 a gold certificate turned up in one bank. Checked by one of the teams, it proved to be the clue leading to Hauptmann's identification.

Hauptmann was arrested by such a team. The tremendous public interest in this case plus blanket press coverage makes such a charge against the FBI ridiculous.

Kelly: A cordial relationship existed between FBI agents and Memphis police who cooperated in capturing Kelly (in 1933). On September 30, 1933, Hoover sent warm letters of thanks to Chief Will D. Lee, Detective Sgt. William Raney and other members of the Memphis force for their cooperation. No attempt was made by the Bureau to hog publicity in this case.

Dillinger: He was killed while resisting arrest in July 1934 by FBI agents and East Chicago police who pursued investigative leads and coordinated their information. Agents worked closely with Capt. Timothy O'Neill and Sgt. Martin Zarkovich of the East Chicago police, who made available Mrs. Anna Sage, the so-called "Women in Red" (who fingered the gunman).

Robinson: A report that a Lynn Allen (of Pasadena) supplied the tip leading to Robinson's arrest (as the alleged kidnaper of Mrs. Alice Stoll) is completely false. His arrest was exclusively the result of FBI-developed information.

Brunette: He was arrested by FBI agents assisted by New Jersey State police (in 1936) following a raid on a New York City apartment (304 West 102d Street). A New York detective had left the area shortly after arrangements had been made to surveil Brunette and no member of the New York Police Department was in the vicinity when the raid commenced.

The New York detective left without telling New Jersey police or FBI agents where he was going or what plan (of action) he contemplated. The FBI at no time broke faith with any other enforcement agency in this case.

Vandenbush: He was arrested by Sgt. John C. Hergenhan and Patrolman W. G. Hendricks of the Armonk (N.Y.) Police Department following the February 25, 1937, robbery of a Katonah (N.Y.) bank. Brunette was assertedly his partner in early escapades.) The FBI established Vandenbush's identity via fingerprints.

On the day of his capture, Hoover wired congratulations to Acting Police Chief Hergenhan for the department's fine work in apprehending Vandenbush.

Any charges of an FBI attempt to hog publicity in these cases are completely false.

Charge: J. Edgar Hoover never made an arrest until the apprehension of Alvin Karpis—then he forgot to bring along handcuffs.

The facts.—It is true this was Hoover's first arrest. Congress didn't empower FBI agents to carry arms or make arrests until June 1934. Previously, agents had to request local officers to make such apprehensions. By the very nature and importance of his duties as FBI

Director, Hoover wasn't expected personally to handle the many cases erupting in the field.

His primary function was and is, to direct the vast FBI operation from his Washington headquarters.

(The true account of Karpis' capture appears here for the first time.)

Karpis, a vicious and vain hoodlum, had needled Hoover with postcards and letters for more than a year to "come and get me." Naturally, Hoover was most eager to do just that—when the criminal could be firmly located.

The word came on April 30, 1936. Karpis had been found in New Orleans and a stakeout had been placed on his apartment. Hoover had had a plane waiting. He boarded the plane in Washington and headed for the Louisiana city.

Hoover entered a car with three other agents in New Orleans and they drove to the vicinity of the Karpis hideout. Everything seemed to go wrong. Karpis unexpectedly left his apartment as the car bearing Hoover approached. He'd have to be taken immediately, in daylight. Gunplay (Karpis was heavily armed) could endanger citizens.

As Hoover's car neared the scene, a mounted policeman walking his horse; hogged the center of the narrow street. The car edged forward as Karpis left the building. A boy on a bicycle then came directly into the possible line of fire but wheeled away as Hoover and the agents ran toward Karpis.

The Director jammed his gun in Karpis' ribs. And to Hoover's surprise, Karpis recognized the FBI Director, explaining he had seen his picture the previous year in a Miami newspaper.

As to the handcuffs, unfortunately they had been left in another car but Karpis was quickly and thoroughly trussed with a Texas agent's necktie.

Later, Hoover participated in the capture of many dangerous criminals, risking his life along with the men under him.

WHEN REDS ARE PUT ON THE SPOT FBI FOES YELL LOUDEST

(By Edward J. Mowery)

WASHINGTON.—In 1950, a gang of hoodlums wearing garish rubber masks executed the notorious "Brink's robbery" in Boston, carting away \$2,775,000 in loot.

On January 12, 1956 (nearly 6 years later), the Federal Bureau of Investigation nabbed six of the thugs who were convicted.

On a bitter November day in 1955, an airliner exploded over Longmont, Colo., and 44 persons lost their lives. Using its vast scientific and investigative machinery, the FBI unerringly traced the criminal act to John Gilbert Graham, whose mother was among the victims.

In 1956, the Nation was appalled at the brutal abduction of 1-month-old Peter Weinberger from his New York home. After sifting nearly 2 million handwriting specimens, the FBI identified the writer of 2 ransom notes.

And in 1957, the Federal agency crushed the sinister Russian espionage apparatus of "Master Spy" Rudolph Abel, seizing vast amounts of elaborate electronic equipment including coded microdot messages that had been funneled to Moscow.

No cries of "secret police" tactics, "Gestapo" or "incipient facism" were heard from Communists and their stooges when the FBI solved these cases to protect Americans!

But when the FBI corners subversives or spotlights the activities of (600-plus) Communist fronts, the "liberals" wail and launch a crusade to get both the Bureau and J. Edgar Hoover. This, they say, is "thought control."

What is the function of the FBI? How successful is it?

The agency's jurisdiction covers more than 150 Federal investigative matters ranging from kidnaping to crimes on Indian reservations. One of its primary responsibilities is protecting internal security.

With a total special agent personnel of 6,068, it staffs 53 field offices from Hawaii to Alaska and in the past 3 (fiscal) years has logged 33,632 convictions.

In 1958 alone, the FBI received 84,768 "matters" relating to the internal security of the United States for investigation. They involved individuals, organizations, Red infiltration and plots to overthrow the Government.

Of this total, investigations involved 348 specific espionage cases. The cardinal precepts of the FBI's operation include these ABC's:

The highest standards of personal and professional conduct; prompt and complete handling of assignments with absolute impartiality; no deviation from full protection of individual rights and privileges; and equal diligence in establishing innocence as in the identification and apprehension of violators.

The effectiveness of the FBI's ethical and procedural standards, its supporters say, is demonstrated in its overall achievement record: 93 percent of those convicted pleaded guilty.

Among the hoodlums bagged by the FBI in the postwar era were Elmer "Trigger" Burke ("killing is my business"), Gabriel Vigorita (the car-thief "baron"), Joe Levy and Dave Goldreyer (master con men), Clyde Johnson and Gerhard Puff (bank robbers), Nick Montos (escape artist), etc.

In the field of domestic intelligence, an FBI official explained that arrests and convictions alone offer no barometer as to the Bureau's effectiveness.

Security operations are primarily preventive in nature—he said—

and intelligence (or counterintelligence) information often precipitates diplomatic protests, visa cancellations, denials of access to classified data, and other types of nonprosecutive action.

Soviet espionage operations in the United States have suffered tremendous setbacks in the recent past. For example, since the conviction of the Rosenbergs in 1951, FBI investigations have resulted in: The 1953 arrest of Otto Verber and Kurt Ponger, naturalized American citizens who doubled as U.S.S.R. spies in Austria; the smashing (in 1957) of the apparatus directed by Jack Sobie, Myra Sobie, and Jacob Albam, and the capture of Col. Rudolph Abel, also in 1957.

In addition, a number of persons have been indicted and convicted, and others have left the country to avoid prosecution as a result of Soviet intelligence thrusts against the United States. It's all interesting to note that information gathered by the FBI has resulted in numerous Soviet and satellite diplomats being declared *persona non grata*.

One area in the FBI's war on subversives has been marked by frustration.

Of 109 Communist Party leaders arrested and convicted under the Smith Act upon documented evidence gathered by the FBI, 76 have won reversals because of Supreme Court rulings. (Conviction under the act involved conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. Government.)

In other security-type cases, FBI charges have stuck. In (fiscal) 1958 false filing of non-Communist affidavits led to 12 convictions, and other convictions resulted for failure to admit membership in subversive organizations (on Government security questionnaires) and for perjury.

In the field of kidnaping—one of the Bureau's most active areas of 570 kidnapings handled by the FBI since passage of the so-called Lindbergh law in 1932, only two major cases remain unsolved.

The two exceptions—they're still "open"—were the 1936 abduction of Charles Mattson, and the 1938 kidnaping of Peter Levine. Both youngsters were subsequently found dead. Thousands of suspects have been eliminated to date.

In the area of "cooperative services" to municipal, county, and State law enforcement agencies, the FBI had tabulated millions of "assists."

The FBI made full facilities of its laboratory and identification unit available to local law enforcement agencies in connection with the recent wave of bombings of religious and educational institutions. The Bureau also made arrangements to handle out-of-State leads on the outrages and 176 FBI-sponsored special conferences were held in November and December 1958 throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

The conferences were attended by 8,112 law enforcement officers representing 3,687 agencies.

Vast amounts of information concerning local law violations are channeled by the FBI to local authorities. If joint jurisdiction is involved and prosecution looms in a State court, FBI evidence is turned over to local (or State) officials.

In (fiscal) 1958, information from FBI confidential informants relating to other jurisdictions resulted in 1,695 arrests and recovery of \$911,508 in stolen and contraband valuables by other agencies.

In FBI cases, informants' disclosures led to 1,478 arrests and \$890,000 in recoveries.

Here are some of the other free "cooperative services" supplied by the FBI in (fiscal) 1958 to local and State enforcement agencies:

FBI Laboratory: Received 34,018 requests for examinations involving 137,142 specimens and requiring 165,462 examinations. (FBI technicians are available to give expert testimony without cost in local courts.)

Fingerprints: An average of 20,000 "prints" are received daily for processing. The files contain 150,900,000 sets (33,400,000 in the criminal section).

Fugitives: "Stop notices" placed against the finger print records of those sought by other authorities and FBI information on their whereabouts is immediately sent to the interested authorities. An average of 1,300 fugitives monthly is identified by FBI technicians.

FBI National Academy: Since its founding by J. Edgar Hoover in 1935, 3,636 career enforcement officers (local, Federal and State) have been trained free, 184 completing the course in 1958. Representatives of Scotland Yard and the Royal Canadian Mounted have also taken the course. Special agents qualified as police instructors participated in 2,724 regional and local police training programs in 1958.

As to the FBI's responsibilities and its dedication in protecting Americans, the Bureau spokesman declared:

If the FBI could single out one objective it would go like this: "Find the truth, and with strong practicality * * * get the job done!"

It is the FBI's sworn duty to protect with all its facilities and strength the internal security of this Nation. And the fight against subversion and betrayal from within is a relentless struggle.

Last year (1958) the Bureau received more than 1,180,000 requests for security-type information concerning individuals and organizations from agencies in the executive branch.

The Bureau's responsibility in enforcing the laws is a sacred trust. No pressure campaigns, no crusades, no amount of invective will have the slightest effect on the FBI's determination to do its job.



F B I

Date: 5/5/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM SAC, WFO (100-22169)

HCUA,

ReWFO telephone call to Assistant Director
ALAN BELMONT this date.

[redacted] at HCUA on 5/5/59 advised SA JOSEPH A. CONNORS, JR., the House Foreign Affairs Committee was holding hearings this morning (5/5/59) on foreign aid and former President HARRY S. TRUMAN appeared as a witness before the Committee to testify concerning foreign aid. Prior to his testimony WALTER HUBER, who is presently on the staff at HCUA and who served as a Congressman from Ohio for six years in the '40's, according to [redacted] approached Mr. TRUMAN whom he had known when they were together in Congress. He told Mr. Truman he was with the Un-American Activities Committee and that Mr. TRUMAN would have to go easy with the Committee. (The press has been carrying critical stories of HCUA attributed to Mr. TRUMAN.) Mr. TRUMAN replied "Those fellows have that story all wrong - I was referring to the Velde Committee and the Dies Committee. I admire and respect the present chairman (Congressman FRANCES E. WALTER, D. Pa.)."

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1 - WFO

JAC:mrw
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AIRTEL

25 MAY 5 1959

Approved: L. V. Boardman

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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Per _____

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Date:

Transmit the following in _____
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(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WFO 100-22169

HUBER told SA CONNORS that he told the Chairman of Mr. TRUMAN's comments and Mr. WALTER had indicated he and Speaker RAYBURN had talked about Mr. TRUMAN's critical remarks about HCUA and could not understand the basis for them.

For info.

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-114266)

4-30-59

SAC, HOUSTON (100-1688)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EMIL BARTON BARTON
SM-C
(OO: Houston)

CLASS. 3/5/82
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/5/82

INAPPROPRIATE AGENCIES: Houston letter to Bureau, 3-16-59.
AND FIELD OFFICES Houston letter to Bureau, dated 1-20-59,
ADVISE BY SLIP: captioned "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-
SLIP (S) OF AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, INFORMATION
DATE 3/9/82 CONTAINING, SUBVERSIVE CONTROL."

For the information of the Chicago Office, Subject was born 5-25-15, at Benavides, Texas. Investigation by the Houston Office during 1942 and 1943, disclosed Subject solicited contributions for the Spanish Loyalist Cause during the Spanish Civil War, while Subject resided at Corpus Christi, Texas. Subject's former wife was interviewed in 1942, and stated Subject disclosed to her he was a member of the Communist Party (CP), and had attended CP meetings in Corpus Christi in 1934. Subject visited with known members of the CP. Subject's former wife stated he had been active in the CP while attending the University of Texas, at Austin, Texas. She stated that Subject had gone to Chicago, Illinois, several times in connection with the American Youth Movement. Subject entered service with the U. S. Army Air Force on 5-5-42, and was discharged in 1946.

The last investigative report prepared by this office was the closing report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 2-1-53. No information has been reported to this office to indicate that Subject has been engaged in any subversive activities in this division since that date.

For the information of Chicago, information has been received that the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), may hold hearings in Texas in June, 1959, concerning

3-Bureau (RM)
2-61-7582-HCUA, INFO.
CONCERNING)
2-Chicago (RM)
1-Houston

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CP activities on the Texas border. Subject's name appeared on a list of individuals being considered by HCUA for subpoena in the event hearings are held in Houston. The Durcan has instructed that individual cases of these individuals be reopened and brought up to date for further consideration of possible interview in the event it appeared they might receive subpoenas. Since it is not anticipated that the HCUA will be able to locate individuals who have moved from the state of Texas, it is not believed the Chicago Office should institute an investigation of Subject at this time.

An FD 9 was submitted to the Identification Division on 3-9-59, and was returned indicating that Subject's fingerprints were submitted to the Bureau on 2-18-56, by the Illinois Central System, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] advised Special Agents [redacted] and EDWIN DALYMER on 3-10-59, that he was not acquainted with Subject and had never heard Subject's name mentioned in connection with CP activities in the Houston area. ~~CC~~

On 4-15-59, Donny Sheriff [redacted] Duval County, San Diego, Texas, advised Special Agent ROSS D. WOLCOTT that Subject had not lived in the area of Benavides, Texas, for many years. He stated that Subject's mother, Mrs. SARA CAVANUGH, is still living in Benavides, with Subject's half brother, HARRY E. KELLY. [redacted] stated he ascertained from local sources that Subject was then residing at 383 Sunny-side Street, Elmhurst, Illinois, and was employed as a school teacher in the Chicago School System.

Records of the Retail Merchants Association, Corpus Christi, Texas, were checked by Special Agent WOLCOTT on 3-23-59, and no record could be located concerning EMIL BARTON BARWIS.

Inasmuch as no information has been developed indicating Subject to have been active in the CP since 1945, it is not believed that additional investigation is warranted at this time and no investigative report is being prepared. Inasmuch as Subject no longer resided in Texas, it is considered unlikely that HCUA would be able to locate him. In the event it is determined that HCUA does plan to

~~CC~~

HO 100-4688

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subpoena the Subject, the Bureau and Chicago Offices will be advised along with a recommendation as to the desirability of interviewing Subject before the subpoena is issued.

C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ahb*

DATE: April 23, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: ~~LANGUAGE AS A COMMUNIST WEAPON~~
 CONSULTATION WITH DR. STEFAN T. POSSONY
 COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
 MARCH 2, 1959
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson _____
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 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____

Captioned pamphlet reports a 51-page consultation by members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities with Dr. Stefan T. Possony, author and political scientist at Georgetown University and associate of the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, on certain facets of international communism. Possony emphasized that manipulation of language constitutes one of the most potent weapons of communism in its drive for world domination. He declares that "to the Communists words are tools to achieve effects, not means to communicate in the search for truth." (Language as a Communist Weapon, p. 28)

Revolutionary Terms Discarded

Possony pointed out that in the early history of the communists, they developed a "revolutionary" language of their own that included such terms as "class warfare," "terrorism," and "revolution" which revealed the real nature of the communist movement. Subsequent to the formation of the "United Front" tactic by the communists in 1935, they discarded this violent language and assumed a more inoffensive and appealing phraseology. "Revolution" became "liberation" and occasionally even the word "communism" was replaced by "antifascism" or "anti-imperialism."

LLW:bea

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EX 109

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DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 bja

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: Language as a Communist Weapon
Consultation with Dr. Stefan T. Possony
Committee on Un-American Activities
March 2, 1959
Central Research Matter

Communist Terminology Explained

Possony explained ~~what~~ communists actually mean by the high-sounding terms they use today to mislead people as to their true intentions. "Co-existence," for example, is described as a

"...temporary situation, and it is a description of fact. It also is a slogan to lull non-Communists to sleep and to induce economic and political support for the Soviet Union.

"It specifically does not mean that any Communists ought to be prepared to coexist with the capitalist system till the end of the world. Essentially, the term is a deception to convey the impression that the world revolution has been called off."

(Language as a Communist Weapon, p. 3)

According to Dr. Possony every communist communication must convey an orthodox message to its followers. At the same time, it must convey a different, i. e., soothing, pacifying, and paralyzing message to the opponents of communism.

Western Difficulties in Countering Communist Propaganda

The chief difficulties encountered by the West in countering the communist semantic weapon, according to Dr. Possony, are due to (1) "Massive" communist propaganda poured into the West through statements, books, and broadcasts; (2) few corrections of communist distortions by Western governments; (3) frequent false and distorted university texts on communism and the Soviet Union which usually lack depth of perception; and (4) inability of the Western world to recognize the fact that political warfare, subversion, infiltration, and preparations for war are routine operations for any political system which has any aggressive designs.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: Language as a Communist Weapon
Consultation with Dr. Stefan T. Possony
Committee on Un-American Activities
March 2, 1959
Central Research Matter

Danger of Communism

Dr. Possony believes that international negotiations are simply a tactical maneuver on the part of the communists and if an agreement is reached it can be broken whenever possible. He emphasizes the great danger the United States faces from international communism with a statement made by MAO Tse-tung, chairman of the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party, in 1938:

"'The central task and the supreme form of a revolution is the seizure of political power by force of arms and the solution of problems by war.'" (Language as a Communist Weapon, p. 15)

The Author

Dr. Stefan Thomas Possony is an Austrian-born, naturalized American citizen who has been employed by the Federal Government and various universities in the United States. He has been connected with the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the faculty of the National War College. In addition to his present duties at Georgetown University and the University of Pennsylvania, he is currently a special adviser to the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, U. S. Air Force. (Language as a Communist Weapon, p. 1; 121-23084-20, 24)

Possony was investigated under the Atomic Energy Act and a subsequent full field loyalty investigation was conducted predicated on information developed that he was associated with the Committee for National Morale, the chairman of which was [redacted] who had been associated with numerous communist front organizations. He was also reported as possibly having associated with [redacted] described by another government agency as an outstanding international communist. Investigation, however, failed to indicate that Possony had ever been pro-Russian or pro-Communist. (121-23084-32, 2724, 20; 116-98126)

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: Language as a Communist Weapon
Consultation with Dr. Stefan T. Possony
Committee on Un-American Activities
March 2, 1959
Central Research Matter

Possony was [] of a book, International Relations, the second edition of which was published in 1954. [] a close associate of Possony, is considered a confidential source by the Philadelphia Office in matters relating to the University of Pennsylvania where he is []. However, a special inquiry-National Security Resources Board-applicant-type investigation of [] was conducted in 1950 and 1951 during which many contradictory allegations were made concerning his position and views on international affairs, particularly regarding communism and fascism. (Language as a Communist Weapon, p. 1; 126-702-35)

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RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

over

Ans. Bw

[Handwritten mark]

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gm

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gm

Cal

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

☒ **Radio**

☐ **Teletype**

DEFERRED 5-4-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN 042144

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES, INFO CONCERNING, BUFILE 61-7582. [REDACTED] HCUA, ARRIVED SAN JUAN TODAY. EXPECTS TO BE HERE ABOUT ONE WEEK. CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED HE ANTICIPATES HEARINGS OF HCUA WILL BE HELD IN PUERTO RICO ABOUT SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER THIS YEAR.

Y. Board *FC 5/5*
T. Colson

b7D

RECEIVED:

7:44 PM RADIO

8:06 PM CODING UNIT MJC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 3/5/82 BY 506 bja

Mr. Belmont

REC- 82

61-7582-4134
 MAY 6 1959

for
 52 MAY 11 1959

Sub Capital

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
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DATE 3/9/85

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Via

4/30/59

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

PLAIN TEXT/CLASS. & REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 3/3/85

AIRTEL

CA# 80-1048

Classified by SP8 BTJ/RBG

Declassify on: OADR 4/27/87

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
INFORMATION CONCERNING CHICAGO
HEARINGS, MAY 5-7, 1959ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CINAL

Classified by SP1 GSK/RBG

Declassify on: OADR 4/13/85

b7D

On 4/29 & 30/59, [] furnished the information contained in the attached memorandum concerning activities of individuals concerned with propaganda to counteract House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) hearings concerning labor unions in the Chicago area scheduled for 5/5-7/59.

This memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could compromise informants of continuing value.

ENCLOSURE

3- Bureau (REGISTERED) (Encls. 5)

2- Los Angeles (REGISTERED)

1- 100-

(Citizens Committee to Preserve
American Freedoms)

1- 100-

(FRANK WILKINSON)

7- Chicago

1-

1- 100-31946 (CCDDR)

1- 100-26081 (ECLC)

1- 100-32207 (CINAL)

1- 100-18009 (Cominfil, UPWA, AFL-CIO)

1- 100-19491 (CP of Illinois - Domestic Administration Issues)

CNE/njb
(12)

16 MAY 4 1959

EX 105

Approved: 121515
Special Agent in Charge

S

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Uper

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

F B I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Date:

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code) (U)

Via CG 100-28823

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Careful consideration was given to concealment of sources and they must be concealed.

FRANK WILKINSON is characterized by former [redacted] (U) b7D

RICHARD CRILEY is characterized by [redacted] and [redacted] (U)

The Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights (CCDDR) is characterized by the following sources:

[redacted] (U) [redacted] (U) [redacted] (U)

The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms is characterized by the following sources:

[redacted] (U)
Former [redacted]

Los Angeles, California.

b6
b7C
b7D

All informants utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past, as has [redacted] who is identified in this memorandum.

AUERBACH

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-28823

Chicago, Illinois
April 30, 1959

CLASS. & EXT. BY Sp6 bja cat
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/5/02

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES - INFORMATION CONCERNING
CHICAGO HEARINGS, MAY 5-7, 1959

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows on April 29 and 30, 1959 concerning activities in the Chicago area designed to counteract the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) hearings in Chicago scheduled for May 5-7, 1959, making inquiry into the extent of Communist infiltration of certain labor unions in the Chicago area, including the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL - CIO. (U)

Source advised that on April 29, 1959 FRANK WILKINSON of Los Angeles, Chairman of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, arrived in Chicago and immediately set up headquarters in the office of the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights (CCDDR), 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. The source advised that WILKINSON immediately began conferences with RICHARD CRILEY, Executive Secretary of the CCDDR, relating to propaganda that might be utilized to counteract the HCUA hearings in Chicago May 5-7, 1959. (U)

On April 30, 1959, the same source advised that FRANK WILKINSON had received an invitation from CHARLES HAYES, Director of District #1, UPWA, Chicago, Illinois, to speak at a rally at 7:30 PM April 30, 1959 at UPWA, AFL-CIO Headquarters, 4859 South Wabash, Chicago, Illinois. The source further learned that the UPWA is preparing a picket line to greet the HCUA investigators on May 5, 1959 at the beginning of the HCUA hearings. (U)

Retained 8/21-78
CLASSIFIED BY 6922WJ7/cv
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY CV
DATE 2/21/78 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
ON

SP-16SKIRBS

6/13/85

CA# 80-1048

61-7582-4135

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CA# 80-1048
Classified by SP 8BTD/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 4/27/87

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Further, a mass demonstration is planned at the UPWA, AFL-CIO Center, and the mother of the Negro man from Mississippi, whose last name is [redacted] has been invited to attend as the guest of the UPWA, AFL-CIO. Source was unable to furnish the date of the scheduled mass demonstration. (U) b6 b7C

The source further learned on April 30, 1959 that RICHARD CRILEY and FRANK WILKINSON are working feverishly developing a line of strategy and propaganda leaflets for distribution in connection with these hearings. It is contemplated that a distribution of sixty to seventy thousand leaflets will be handed out during the HCUA hearings. The source learned that efforts are being made by these two individuals to work into these leaflets the public statement made by ex-president HARRY TRUMAN on April 29, 1959 in New York concerning his opinion of the HCUA which in effect was that the HCUA is the most un-American committee in the United States today. (U)

With regard to CHARLES HAYES, [redacted] a member of the Communist Party (CP) in Chicago from approximately 1944-1948, advised that during this period CHARLES HAYES was personally known to him to be a member of the Packinghouse Section of the CP of Illinois. b6 b7C b7D

RICHARD CRILEY, according to another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, as of March 9, 1959 was a member of the State Committee of the CP of Illinois.

The first source mentioned in this memorandum has also advised that CRILEY is currently the Executive Secretary of the CCDDR.

FRANK WILKINSON, according to another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, as of September, 1952 was a member of the CP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

The CP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

Information concerning the CCDDR as well as the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms is contained in the attached characterizations.

-3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO
PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On April 5, 1955, a source advised that the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms was organized in Los Angeles, California in January, 1952, for the announced purpose of supporting a number of individuals from the medical and legal professions who had been subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Since its establishment, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms in extending its scope has worked for the abolition of all congressional, state and local committees investigating subversive activities and in the latter part of 1954 became active in opposing State and Federal legislation directed at the Communist movement.

FRANK WILKINSON, the Executive Secretary of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, was described by the source as the "brains and energy behind the organization."

On September 17, 1952, another source advised that FRANK WILKINSON was a CP member as of September, 1952.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS,
formerly known as the Chicago Joint Defense
Committee to Defeat the Smith Act

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A source advised on April 15, 1958, that the Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act (CJDC) was formed by the Communist Party in March, 1956.

A second source advised on July 17, 1958, that at a working conference of the CJDC held on June 8, 1958, at Chicago, the name of the CJDC was changed to the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights (CCDDR). The purpose of the CCDDR, according to its "Statement of Principles and Organization", is to "...defend and extend the human rights embodied in the Bill of Rights....and to put an end to the political and racial persecutions which threaten American democracy today." Officers of the CCDDR elected at this conference were Chairman, LEON KATZEN, and a "paid Executive Secretary", RICHARD CRILEY, both of whom were officers of the CJDC. As of early July, 1958, this organization continued to function within the framework of its stated principles.

[redacted] was identified by a third source as a member of the Communist Party in May, 1958.

b6
b7c

RICHARD CRILEY, according to a fourth source, as of July 17, 1958, was a member of the Illinois Communist Party State Committee.

The Communist Party - USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Mr. Coleman
- Mr. Jackson
1 - Mr. Call
1 - Mr. Preusse

SAC, Los Angeles (62-1664)

May 6, 1959

Director, FBI (61-7582)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
PROPOSED HEARINGS,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,
MAY, 1959

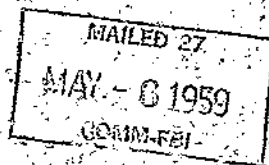
Re Bureau airtel 3-31-59 and Bulet 4-30-59.

Referenced communications set forth instructions wherein upon ascertaining the identities of those school teachers who are to be considered for appearance before proposed House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings, you are to submit separate blind memorandum in duplicate containing available public source information on each individual.

The Bureau also desires that the blind memorandum contains the current residence and employment of the subject of the memorandum.

- 1 - San Diego
- 1 - San Francisco

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY Spk/ba
W



REC-24 61-7582-4136

EX-113

20 MAY 7 1959

WNP:wlg
(9)

52 MAY 11 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 5/5/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: STATEMENTS BY FORMER PRESIDENT TRUMAN
REGARDING HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES (HCUA)

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

There has been considerable publicity relative to former President Truman's statements about the HCUA to the effect that he considered their procedures highly un-American.

Special Agent Joseph Connors of the Washington Field Office called today to advise that he had been talking to a member of the HCUA, who said that while Mr. Truman was waiting to appear before another congressional committee, Walter Huber (a former Congressman, now with the HCUA) talked to Mr. Truman in an attempt to find out what was on his mind. Mr. Truman told Huber that "I admire and respect you fellows," and that his remarks had been misinterpreted, as what he was actually talking about, when he sounded off, were the practices of Velde and Dies. Huber immediately reported this to Congressman Walters.

AHB:CSH (4)

cc Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Baumgardner
 Mr. DeLoach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/5/82 BY [signature]

REC-64

EX 109

MAY 7 1959

61-7582-4137

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-59231

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60 MAY 13 19591 auto can
5-2-59
m

SUBMIT CONTROL

INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY SENT IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 5/7/59

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1270)

SUBJECT:

SECURITY MATTER - C

Re Atlanta letter to Bureau, 5/6/59.

FD-128 submitted to New York (file 100-91330)
 (Bufile 100-358916) on 2/16/59. Therefore, both copies of
 referenced Atlanta letter to Mobile being forwarded with
 this letter to New York for appropriate attention.

b6
b7C

- ② - Bureau
 1 - Atlanta (100-5762)
 1 - New York (2 encls.) (100-91330)
 1 - Mobile
 RBM:bls
 (5)

REC-15

61-7582-4139

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 3/5/82 BY 206 b7c

23 MAY 11 1959

FILED
 60 MAY 13 1959

SUB CONTROL

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. Belmont | ✓ |
| Mr. DeLoach | ✓ |
| Mr. McGuire | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr | ✓ |
| Mr. Parsons | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen | ✓ |
| Mr. Tamm | ✓ |
| Mr. Trotter | ✓ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | ✓ |
| Mr. Holloman | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy | ✓ |

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Date: 5/5/59

Transmit the following in

OTHERWISE

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

CLASS. & BY
REASON-FORM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/5/98

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES
INFORMATION CONCERNING

EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE USED IN UTILIZING
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO FURTHER PROTECT THE
IDENTITY OF THE SOURCE.

On 5/5/59 [redacted] who has furnished
reliable information in the past, personally provided
SA WILLIAM R. CATHEY with oral information pertaining to
a meeting with [redacted] on 5/4/59 at Chicago,
Illinois.

The above information was reduced to writing
by SA CATHEY on 5/5/59 and authenticated by the informant
on that date. The original information is being
maintained in Chicago file A) [redacted] and is quoted
as follows:

"May 5, 1959
Chicago, Illinois

"On May 4, 1959, [redacted]
Chicago Chapter, National Lawyers Guild (NLG), was in

3 - Bureau (RM) EX 109
5 - Chicago

REC-23

- 1 - A) [redacted]
- 1 - 100-3466 (National Lawyers Guild)
- 1 - 100-35523
- 1 - 100-29464 [redacted]

WRC:MAM
(8)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: 17

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

67 MAY 15 1959

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/82 BY Spbbjca/LA

"Chicago Daily News,"
5-7-59, Red
Flash edition,
Pg 1, c 3-8

61-7582-4141

ENCLOSURE

Joined Party 16 Yrs. Ago

Commie Infiltration Serious, He Tells House Probers Here

BY NICHOLAS SHUMAN

An FBI spy revealed for the first time Thursday that he had been informing on the Communist party operating in the meat packing industry here for 16 years.

He said his Communist disguise had resulted in "my family being beat up and abused" numerous times since he was identified as a Red in 1952.

He is Joseph A. Poskonka, 57, of 5019 S. Loomis, father of eight, who said he joined the party in 1943 at the request of the FBI.

Poskonka testified before a subcommittee of the House un-American activities committee holding hearings in the U.S. Courthouse on Communist infiltration into the meat packing industry.

HE SAID he was director of District 1, United Packinghouse Workers of America, when two FBI agents asked him to join the Communist party and report to the FBI on its activities.

"I did it because I'm strictly an American," the graying grandfather said.

He added that he had been making regular secret reports on Communist activities to the FBI up to the present time.

According to Poskonka he lost his job in a local packing house in September, 1957 and has been unable to find another job since.

"DO YOU THINK you lost your job because you were identified as a Communist?" he was asked.

"I think so but I can't pinpoint the reason," he replied.

HE TOLD the subcommittee that the Communist infiltration into the packing industry is "very, very serious."

And when the investigators asked him if he ever believed in communism, he replied: "No, they are worse than rattle snakes."

He said the Chicago Communist district sent out colonies of Communist cells to infiltrate meat packing plants—even small plants — through the Midwest.

Communist instructions "were to cover all the food industry in America," he testified.

POSKONKA identified eight present and past officials of the United Packinghouse Workers union as Communists. All of them have been identified as Communists by two witnesses who testified earlier.

He also listed four groups he worked with and described them as "Communist front organizations."

They are the Midwest Com-

mittee to Protect Foreign Born, the Civil Rights Congress, the American Slav Congress and the National Labor Council.

POSKONKA said after he was identified as a Communist during an un-American activities committee hearing in 1952 his family had been beaten and abused.

He added that bricks have been thrown through the windows of their home two or three times and that he was attacked and beaten up by an unknown assailant.

Asked how it feels to get out from under the pressure of his role as a spy, Poskonka replied:

"I've been waiting for this for a long time."

THREE other UPWA officials testified Wednesday that they are not now Communists. But they pleaded the 5th Amendment when asked if they ever had been Communists.

They are John Lewis, president of Local 28; Charles Proctor, manager of the Packinghouse Labor and Community Center; and Donald H. Smith, an organizer for the Union.

In its place the Reds aim to establish a "socialist" society responsible to directives from Peiping.

* * *

ALTHOUGH Tibet may continue to enjoy formal classification as a "national minority area," this means an end to the special autonomy these Buddhist folk on the "roof of the world" have had since they signed an agreement admitting Chinese Red armies to Lhasa in 1951.

Chinese Communist designs for the Dalai Lama can be traced in volumes of speeches, articles and other propaganda emanating from Peiping.

Insist Dalai Lama Was Abducted

The first key point is the Communist insistence upon the story that the Dalai Lama was abducted. Both for internal and external consumption the Reds argue that the god-king left against his own will.

As substantiation the Communists present letters that the Dalai Lama acknowledges having written to Chinese Gen. Tan Kuan-san, commanding Red forces in Lhasa.

Three of these letters, dated early in March, are being widely reproduced throughout China.

In a paragraph of which the Communists are making extensive use, the Dalai Lama refers to "reactionary evil elements which are carrying out activities endangering me under the pretext of insuring my safety."

In these documents, the Dalai Lama makes repeated references to his efforts to "calm things down" and co-operate with the Chinese military area command.

* * *

THE SECOND major theme of the Communist gambit is to condemn the result in Tibet as one engineered by "Tibetan upper strata reactionary cliques" co-operating with

"Indian expansionists and imperialists."

To substantiate this, speeches and articles by a host of second-rank leaders in Peiping have been resurrected for public consumption, luridly embellished with details of the long British efforts to strengthen Tibet's independence from China.

They are accusing the Indians of inheriting similar ambitions.

* * *

THE THIRD key Communist move has been to retain for the Dalai Lama his official positions in the Chinese Communist government.

The second national people's congress, which recently elected Liu Shao-chi to replace Mao Tse-tung as chairman of the People's Republic of China, also elected the Dalai Lama as one of 16 vice-chairmen of its standing committee.

3 Objectives Behind Campaign

Essentially, the Chinese Communists appear to have three objectives in trying to induce the Dalai Lama to return.

It is important to remember that in 1950 the Dalai Lama fled Lhasa when the Chinese Red armies entered Tibet and returned with the signing of a 17-point agreement between the Tibetans and the Communists in May, 1951.

1. The Communists are anxious to avoid the age-old stigma of following the imperial example whereby the Chinese lorded it over the Tibetans and other minorities on China's inner frontiers.

The Panchen Lama tradi-

ceased when you're happy.
V. bifocal wearers say they are—

A.D.'s) prescription into glasses.
don't stumble on stairs,
acks to read.

why—
gers ask so many questions
walk, hold your newspaper.

FBI SPY BARES STORY OF MEAT UNION REDS

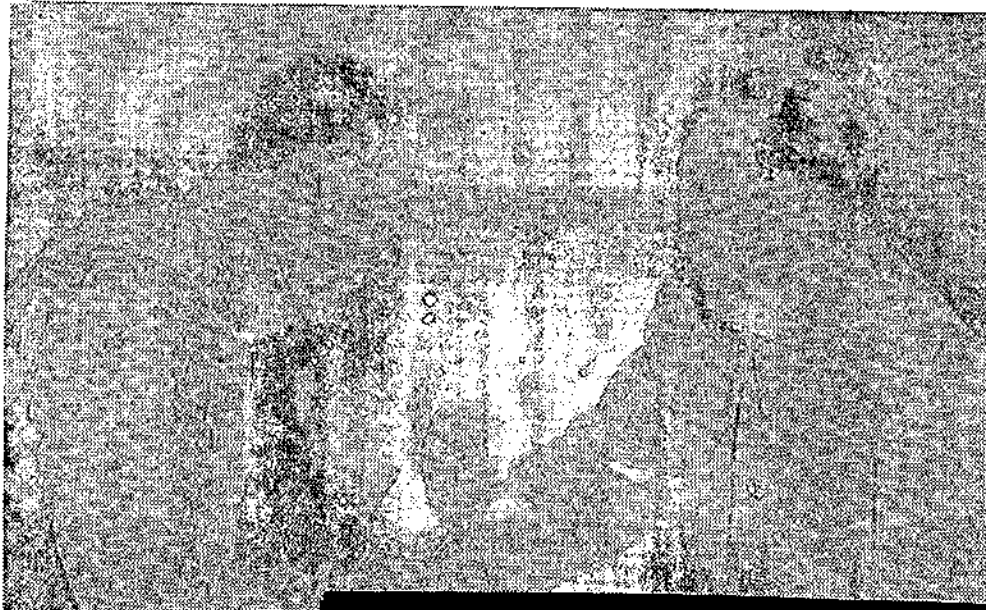
HONG KONG—The Chinese Communists are alternately threatening and cajoling in a maneuver designed to get the Dalai Lama to return to Lhasa.

While Peiping is quite interested to have Tibet's foremost spiritual ruler back in his many-storied potala, or palace, they want the Dalai Lama on Communist terms.

This means the 24-year-old head of the world's only thoroughly theocratic state must accept a status comparable to other "democratic leaders" to whom Peiping gives official titles but very little authority.

In practice the Communists indicate they are determined now to wreck thoroughly the old Tibetan social and religious system with its hierarchy of land-owning nobles and monasteries.

Orient, explains why Peiping so desperately wants to be able to repeat the 1954 handshake (below) between the Dalai Lama and Mao Tse-tung.



westward from Tehran, the DC6B plane took off in mid-morning for Beirut. Twenty-one passengers originally were reported aboard, but Alitalia Airline, the plane's owners, said there were 17.

Three are Americans. They are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rachwal of Glendale, Calif., and Arthur McLaren of Katonah, N.Y.

...

ALITALIA'S Baghdad representative, Joseph Thweny, Pilot Walter Galli and Iraqi airport authorities all denied an announcement by the company's headquarters in Rome Wednesday that Iraqi fighters forced down the plane.

Thweny explained the incident thus:

The plane did not have permission to fly over Iraq, required by the Iraqis for each Alitalia flight for the last two months. It landed

representatives of the British press and American correspondents serving in the British capital.

Mr. and Mrs. Field will leave London Sunday for Paris. They will later visit Chicago.

Peace Soon In Algeria ---De Gaulle *Declares War's End in Sight*

BOURGES, France—(AP)—President Charles de Gaulle said Thursday the end of the Algerian war is in sight.

De Gaulle, on the third of a series of tours of the French provinces, said:

F B I

Date: 5/7/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain-text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Re Chicago airtel 3/16/59 in matter entitled
"COMINFIL - UPWA, AFL-CIO, IS - C." Re also my telephone
conversation of 5/7/59 with Assistant Director BELMONT.

There is enclosed herewith a clipping obtained
from "Chicago Daily News" of 5/7/59, Red Flash edition,
page 1, columns 3-8, which carried headline "FBI Spy
Bares Story of Meat Union Reds." Same relates information
re testimony of [redacted]
on 5/7/59 before House Committee on Un-American Activities
(HCUA) re cominfil of United Packinghouse Workers of
America (UPWA) and his own affiliation with that union
and with Communist Party (CP).

For further information of Bureau, scheduled
HCUA hearings concluded 5/7/59 and most of witnesses,
according to local newspapers, took 5th Amendment after
denying current Party membership. One IAM "unfriendly"

6 - Bureau (ENCL. -1) (AM) (RM)

1 - 100-35658 (UPWA)

1 - 100-424153 (IAM)

1 - 100-373093 [redacted]

4 - Chicago

1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)

1 - 100-32125 (IAM)

1 - [redacted]

GCT:saf
(10)

EX-135

b6
b7C
b7DApproved: RDA/RJO
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M Per _____

SUBV. CONTROL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 [signature]
b1 Apr [signature]

b6
b7C
b7D

100-69226
100-373093
100-35658
100-424153

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI MAY 9 1959

63 MAY 15 1959
TO UN. 28 WVA 3 1 JUL 1959

re-Bland

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 100-28823

witness, [] according to "Chicago Tribune" of 5/7/59, final edition, page 12, column 3, "insisted he had never been a Communist Party member, but Arens (of HCUA) said the Committee had 'irrefutable' evidence that he had been." This article further stated that as a result of testimony of four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses "Committee members indicated they would seek perjury action against one and contempt of Congress proceedings against another."

[] who testified publicly for first time on [] will be accorded "serious talk" on [] in Chicago Office in accordance with instructions contained in Manual of Instructions.

For information.

AUERBACH

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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F B I

Date: 5/8/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Holloman | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES
INFORMATION CONCERNING

CLASS. & EXT. BY 35182 Sp6 b7A
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/5/92

Re Chicago airtel 5/5/59.

EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE USED IN UTILIZING
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY
OF THE SOURCE.

On May 7, 1959, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, personally provided SA WILLIAM R. CATHEY with oral info re meeting with [redacted] on 5/6/59 at Chicago, Illinois.

The above information was reduced to writing by SA CATHEY on 5/7/59 and authenticated by the informant on that date.

The original information is being maintained in Chicago file A) [redacted] and is quoted as follows:

"5/7/59
Chicago, Illinois

"On 5/6/59 [redacted] Chicago Chapter, National Lawyers Guild (NLG), contacted NLG

- 20
- ③ - Bureau (RM)
 - 5 - Chicago
 - 1 - A) [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-3466 (NLG)
 - 1 - 100-29464 [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-35523 [redacted]

WRC:MAM
(8)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAY 11 1959

SUBV CONTROL

Approved: *R.A. Jones*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

67 MAY 15 1959

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b7C
b7D

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b7D

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP (S) OF CLASS. DATE

F B I

Date:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 100-28823

member, [redacted], and advised [redacted] that it appears that the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in their hearings at Chicago on 5/5/59 has 'been on its good behavior.' ~~(S)~~ (U)

[redacted] said that the HCUA has violated no rules of evidence, abused no witnesses and has called no one 'comrade;' therefore, it appears useless for the NLG to continue paying for a tape recording of the HCUA proceedings. ~~(S)~~ (U)

[redacted] stated that, in view of this, he will suspend taping of HCUA proceedings on 5/6/59 and 5/7/59." ~~(S)~~ (U)

AUERBACH

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 5/11/59

FROM : SAC, San Juan (100-6340)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL
INFORMATION CONCERNING*Records**Place cc in each
Bufiles noted in
PARAGRAPH 3.*

Remyrad dated 5/4/59.

On 5/11/59, [redacted], San Juan, Puerto Rico, stated that [redacted], left Puerto Rico for the United States on 5/8/59.

During his stay here [redacted] used [redacted] and interviewed MARTINIANO AYALA SEGARRA (Bufile 100-117599), [redacted] (Bufile 100-387936) and [redacted] (Bufile 100-371874).

AYALA SEGARRA said that he has an attorney who has told him that he does not have to answer any questions concerning any of his past activity. He refused to say anything more than this.

[redacted] said that he has never been a member of the PCP nor has he ever attended any PCP meetings.

[redacted] said he would tell them all they wanted to know concerning his own activity but would say nothing concerning the activity of others. Information furnished by [redacted] to [redacted] agrees in substance with information given to Agents of the San Juan Office when they interviewed [redacted] in June, 1958.

[redacted] indicated he would return to Puerto Rico in about six weeks and would stay here approximately one month. The Bureau will be kept advised of any pertinent developments.

5 - Bureau (RM)

4 - San Juan

(cc: 100-5343, 100-5253, 100-2163)

JFS:mls
(9)

60 MAY 19 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-5-82 BY SP5/STP/STP

SUBV. CONTROL

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RECORDED COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-349675)

5/1/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-42110)

STONEY SAMUEL LIPSHITZ, aka
SM - C
CO: New Haven

Re Atlanta letter to the Bureau dated 2/17/59,
captioned as above and Atlanta letter to the Bureau dated
3/4/59 captioned "NCUA, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AREA."

Subject was one of those who were mentioned in
testimony at the NYA hearings in Atlanta, Ga., on 7/29-31/53.
He was formerly a Communist Party member in Massachusetts and
just recently moved from Los Angeles (where he was on the
Security Index) to Farmington, Conn., where he has taken up
permanent residence.

From comparison of the testimony set forth in the
transcript of these hearings (furnished by Atlanta) with
information contained in the reports and file, there does
not appear to be anything in this testimony which has not been
previously reported. In view of this, no further action in
this matter is needed.

- 4 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
② - 61-7582
1 - New Haven (100-15037) (REGISTERED)
1 - Atlanta (100-5762) (NCUA, ATLANTA,
GEORGIA, AREA) (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

SJS:mar
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 bja
602

8 MAY 15 1959

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
76 MAY 12 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-349675-10